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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Views Romania's Moratorium [Editorial Article, 11 Apr] BB 1
Romanian Delegate Reviews Geneva Arms Talk Stance [AGERPRES] BB 2
Delegates to CSCE Conference Interviewed BB 3
GDR Ambassador Steglich [East Berlin] BB 3
Bulgarian, Soviet Ambassadors [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Apr] BB 4

ALBANIA

People's Assembly Delegation Visits SRV [cross-reference] B 1
Radio Reports on Incident in Kosovo Polje B 1
Turkish Delegation Signs Shipping Agreement B 1

BULGARIA

Yeltsin, Delegation Continue Visit to Sofia C 1
Meet City BCP Committee C 1
Talk With People's Council C 1
Hold Press Conference; Depart C 2
Control-Commission Delegation Leaves for Prague [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Apr] C 2
Conference on Cyprus, World Peace Opens 21 Apr C 3
Conference Ends, Document Adopted C 4
Stanishev Receives WPC Chairman C 4
Mladenov Departs for Official Visit to Cyprus C 5
Meets With Foreign Minister C 5
Further Coverage of Meetings [cross-reference] C 6
Turkish Mafia 'Instrumental' in Industrial Spying [ANATOLIA] C 6
African Frontline Countries' Ministers Arrive 23 Apr C 7
Zhivkov Greets Delegation C 7
Mladenov Briefed by Ministers C 7
Leaders Speak at Dinner C 9
Ministers Give Press Conference C 10
Public Bodies Announce Support C 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Meets With DRA's Keshtmand, Lays Wreath D 1
Finland's Koivisto Arrives on Official Visit 23 Apr D 1
Husak, Strougal Welcome D 1

Husak Dinner Speech D 2
Bratislava Visit D 3
News Conference Held D 4
Cable Sent D 5
Fojtik Comments on Soviet Restructuring D 5
USSR's Grishin Discusses Economic Cooperation D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Apr]
AUCCTU Delegation Leaves Prague for Home D 6
[PRAVDA 21 Apr]
PRC Coal Ministry Delegation Visits Ostrava D 6
Kozik Views Contacts With Chinese TU's D 7
[PRACE 17 Apr]
Briefs: Cooperation With Cuba; Cooperation With Lebanese Paper; Compressors for USSR D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Environmentalist Note Protests Nuclear Energy E 1
[ORF]
Honecker Receives CSSR's Chnoupek During Visit E 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Apr]
Boehme Holds Talks With Serb Culture Official E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]
Belgian Official Arrives To Discuss Peace E 3
Holds Talks With Fischer E 3
Eyes Arms Issue With Sindermann E 4
Meets With Axen on Relations E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Apr]
Frontline States Group Pays Visit, Meets Officials E 6
Arrives in Berlin 20 Apr E 6
Meets With Fischer E 6
Receives Fischer Dinner Toast E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Apr]
Praises Nation's Solidarity E 9
Conveys Greetings to Honecker E 9
Holds Conference, Departs 21 Apr E 11
Meyer Condemns South African Raid on Zambia E 12
Fischer Greets Arriving Ethiopian Foreign Minister E 12
Delegates Continue To Address FDGB Congress E 13
Paper Lists Attendees [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Apr] E 13
Hungary's Gaspar Speaks E 13
WFTU Head Speaks E 14
Education Ministry 'Concerned' About Youth Morale E 15
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 20 Apr]

HUNGARY

EEC Prepares To Discuss Cooperation Agreement F 1
Spokesman Reports on Council of Ministers Session F 1
Statement on Budget Measures F 2
Marjai Departs for CEMA Session in Moscow F 3
USSR's Loginov Visits Budapest 21-23 Apr F 3
Delegation of African Frontline States Arrives F 4
Ministers Open Talks F 4

Kadar Receives Delegation F 4
Holds Press Conference F 5
Departs 28 Apr F 6
Gaspar-Led Delegation Departs for FDGB Congress F 6
Delegation Returns From Norway CP Congress F 6
Briefs: Joint Japanese Corporation F 6

POLAND

Gwiazda Discusses Polish-Soviet Enterprises G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 17-20 Apr]
PRAVDA's Afanasyev Arrives at TRYBUNA LUDU Request G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Apr]
Wojcik Receives, Talks With USSR's Osipov 17 Apr G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Apr]
Gorywoda, CSSR Delegation Hold Economic Talks G 2
SD, DPRK Party Delegates View Cooperation G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Apr]
SD Delegation Visits Italy, Attends Congress G 3
Vatican's Silvestrini Continues Official Visit G 3
Policy 'Convergence' Seen G 3
Exchanges Views; To Depart G 4
PZPR International Affairs Committee Meets 16 Apr G 4
Messner Chairs PRON Cooperation Meeting G 5
PZPR's Glowczyk Addresses Economic Reform Staff G 6
TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Eyes Economic Reform G 7
[15 Apr]
Szalajda Heads Team To Review Economic Structures G 8
Mixed Capital Firms 'May Revolutionize' CEMA G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 17-20 Apr]
Government Presidium Assesses Agricultural Results G 10
Jaruzelski, Others Attend Civil Action Event G 11
Muranski Attends Debate on Personnel Policy G 11

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Criticizes 'Shortcomings' at PEC Meeting H 1
State Council VP Manescu Makes Official Visit to Japan H 3
Received by Crown Prince H 3
Meets Japanese Premier, Others H 4
Romania To Attend Olympics [Tokyo NHK] H 4
Korean People's Army Day Marked With Meetings H 4
RCP's Dobrescu Meets PLO's 'Arafat in Algiers H 5
Yemeni Prime Minister Receives Deputy Minister Pop H 5
Stoian Conveys RCP Message to New Hellenic Party H 6
Briefs: New Hydropower Plant H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Leading Organs Issue May Day Proclamation I 1
May Day Proclamation I 1
LCY Central Committee Begins 7th Session 28 Apr I 2
Milosavljevic Says Government Not To Extend Wage Law I 3
TANJUG Reports Status of Rasa Istrian Mine Strike I 4
Report Examines Emigration From Kosovo I 4
Kosovo President Assesses Security Organ's Work I 5
Kosovo Polje Incident Viewed by Press, Authorities I 6
Police Tactics Questioned I 6

Secretariat Communique I 6
Program Commentary I 7
Milosevic Report I 8
Presidium-Presidency Session I 9
LCY Commission Assesses Kosovo Complaints I 9
Bosnian Villagers Complain to Assembly in Belgrade I 11
TANJUG Cites EC Opposition to Credits I 11
Committee Reports Reduced Foreign Debt I 12

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS ROMANIA'S MORATORIUM

AU131356 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial Article: "Call for Political Reason"]

[Text] On behalf of the Warsaw Pact states the SR of Romania has officially given the NATO countries a proposal to announce a mutual moratorium for 1 or 2 years on increasing the military expenditures of the states of the two greatest military-political alliances. The peaceful advance of socialism acquires an even greater scope with this new proposal.

Today there is hardly an issue in the area of security and disarmament on which the socialist countries have not clearly and openly presented their position and have not proposed specific steps which could lead to the long awaited breakthrough in the vicious circle of the arms race.

What necessitated the proposal of this new initiative? It is well known that the Warsaw Pact states consistently proposed many important initiatives related to the issue of freezing and reducing the military expenditures. Repeatedly expressing their readiness to begin direct negotiations on this issue with their NATO partners, they proposed many feasible steps aimed at finding realistic solutions on a mutually acceptable basis. One of these proposals envisages freezing, in the future, first of all the military expenditures of the two most powerful states from a military point of view -- the USSR and the United States.

As it could have been expected, despite the positive response of the European and world public, these concrete and realistic proposals were either silently ignored or simply rejected by the leading circles of the United States and NATO. It is namely because of them that the military budget continues to "grow" burdening even more the peoples of all countries and delaying their economic and social progress. The year 1986 marked an original "record" in this respect -- $1.7 million was spent every minute to create and accumulate lethal weapons. It is a statistical fact that the arms race already swallows more than 16 percent of the world gross product.

The pace of this constant increase is being determined by Washington. Only during the period of the Reagan administration has the Pentagon succeeded in doubling its official budget -- from $140.4 billion during the 1980 fiscal year, to $285 billion for the 1987 fiscal year. In their irresistible striving toward military-strategic superiority, the U.S. "hawks" and the military-industrial complex rely on their technological "superiority," and on the development of scientific-research and experimental-construction work related to creating new and improve generations of weapons. This is the reason for the recent change in the structure of the military expenditures of the United States and its NATO allies. The emphasis now is on the development of new and expensive programs such as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and the "European Defensive Initiative," as well as the production of new electronic conventional weapons, which according to their technical parameters come ever closer to the weapons of mass destruction.

The logic of the new proposal of the allied socialist countries is more than clear. As long as increasing the military expenditures stimulates the arms race, with all the ensuing dangerous consequences, the freezing of this increase could turn into an effective brake on producing more and more sophisticated types of weapons, and would create the necessary confidence for achieving specific agreements in the area of disarmament.

Of course, real steps related to reducing and liquidating the existing weapons, reducing the armed troops to reasonable limits, and extinguishing the hotbeds of tension would save maximum means which could be used to accelerate the socioeconomic development of all countries and peoples.

Such are the political realities and specific goals included in the new proposal and other large-scale initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states. Each of them is important by itself and as a part of the general goal -- to save mankind. The implementation of each would be a step along the road toward a new and just world -- without wars and means of mass destruction, and without fear, suspicion, and violence.

A new call for political reason has been addressed to the governments of the NATO countries.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE REVIEWS GENEVA ARMS TALK STANCE

AU151853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 15/04/1987 -- New possibilities of progress in cutting on [as received] nuclear arsenals have been identified of late, more particularly after the Soviet proposal on reaching an accord on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe independently from other aspects that make the object of Soviet-American negotiations, the Romanian chief delegate stated in the plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The Romanian delegate also set forth Romania's stand on the banning of chemical weapons, the liquidation of the existing stocks and their manufacturing bases, advancing new proposals meant to contribute to the soonest finalization of the draft convention to be elaborated during the meeting.

Romania has always declared for an independent settlement of the question related to the withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles from Europe as a first step towards the elimination of nuclear missiles from the European Continent and the whole world. It is of the opinion that the beginning of negotiations on the operative-tactical missiles in Europe would provide real possibilities to reach an accord on that matter in a short lapse of time.

Rejecting the theses according to which the nuclear weapons would play an important role in preventing a new war, Romania expressed its support to the programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons until the year 2000 and to the measures to be taken to this end, considering that the continuation of nuclear tests can in no way be justified. The institution of a general moratorium and the negotiation by the disarmament conference of a treaty on a complete ban on nuclear weapons are top priority objectives.

Romania declared and declares for a complex, global approach to disarmament-related questions so that conventional weapons be substantially reduced, concomitantly with the nuclear arsenals, and terms be set for the dismantlement of military bases and the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, blocs' military activities be reduced and they be simultaneously abolished, widescope military manoeuvres at the national frontiers of other states or in international waters be renounced.

Romania also stresses the need to act for banning space weapons and set forth proposals regarding the conclusion of an international treaty on the utilization of space for peaceful purposes exclusively and the setting up of an international body empowered to attain this goal.

DELEGATES TO CSCE CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

GDR Ambassador Steglich

DW151043 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Interview with Ambassador Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna CSCE conference, by correspondent Guenter Leuschner in Vienna, on "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" program -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Leuschner] Comrade Ambassador, a 3-week Easter break has just begun in the Vienna CSCE meeting. At the beginning of the conference a date was fixed for the negotiations to finish -- by the end of July. Now you are right in the middle of the second half. What is the status of the negotiations?

[Steglich] One may proceed from the assumption that most of the proposals that are to form the basis of a final document have been submitted at the Vienna meeting. The present number of proposals is about 130. In other words, the phase of presenting and justifying the proposals has been terminated on the whole. To my mind, it is very essential to start the actual editorial work: working out texts for a final document. However, if we compare the schedule -- which was decided by all participating states on -- with what is yet to be done, then we very matter-of-factly must state that the conference is lagging; it must make up for the lost time. As you said, the conference's goal is to end its work by 31 July with a final document. Time to achieve this is running short. Every effort must be made to reach the goal.

[Leuschner] According to what you stated, the speed of the negotiations is not as quick as you and other diplomats would have wished. What is the reason for that obvious delay?

[Steglich] Your question is really justified. The GDR delegation posed the same question during the meeting's last plenary session on 10 April. We asked why the Vienna meeting's vehicle moves so slowly, as if its handbrake were still on. Thinking of those forces who are not really supporting detente, possibly interested in delaying the meeting, we asked if there will be another effort at the Vienna meeting to defame the principles of the CSCE process by an entirely unilateral and unbalanced assessment of some of its elements. [passage omitted] Perhaps the Western states still need time to at last adopt reasonable ways of thinking. The next round will and must throw light upon it.

[Leuschner] Comrade Ambassador, During their recent Moscow meeting, the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers discussed the Vienna meeting, among other topics. A statement about it says the main task in Vienna is to lift the all-European process to a -- let me cite it -- qualitatively new stage, and to shape it more dynamically. What does that actually mean, a qualitatively new stage and more dynamics? Do you see the opportunities for such a result?

[Steglich] Concerning new quality and dynamics, we understand by that above all that the Vienna meeting will show agreements which will further develop the process of security and cooperation in Europe in all its dimensions -- that means in the field of military security, in the political sector, and in the economic and humanitarian fields.

Although that may sound rather general, we understand it to mean quite definite agreements. In the field of military security the new quality would be shown by convening a conference on conventional disarmament in Europe. In the field of economic cooperation, we can imagine -- and there are adequate proposals from the socialist countries -- that there could be an all-European forum, and an all-European conference on questions of many types of economic cooperation. We can imagine that there will be new impulses on environmental protection. We can imagine that such a meeting on economic cooperation would give also political impulses for the improvement of East-West trade, and for the intensification of scientific-technological cooperation.

As far as the so-called basket number three is concerned, dealing with humanitarian aspects, information, culture, and education, a very remarkable proposal was made by the USSR to convene an international conference in Moscow on those issues, with the CSCE participating states to attend. There can be a comprehensive exchange of opinion about the matters included in basket three, which I just mentioned. We think that there is a series of suggestions on how the comprehensive text of a document by the Vienna meeting might deal with the problems of enhancing and further developing the dialogue and the cooperation between the states. [passage omitted]

Bulgarian, Soviet Ambassadors

AU221246 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 87 p 6

[Excerpt] The second stage of the Vienna meeting of the states participating in the European Conference for Security and Cooperation has ended. Tsocho Kumanov, the SOFIA PRESS correspondent in Vienna, carried out a poll especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO of the leaders of the following delegations: Bulgaria, Ambassador Lyuben Petrov; the Soviet Union, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev; France, Ambassador Pierre-Henri Renard; and Finland, Ambassador Markku Reimaa. They answered these two questions:

1. How do you assess the forum's work so far?

2. What new elements are contained in the proposals relating to the military aspects of security?

Lyuben Petrov (Bulgaria):

1. According to this stage's working program, the submission of proposals was to continue and a start made on editing the concluding document. We reached the halfway point: The proposals were submitted, but the editing was not started.

The proposals, figuratively speaking, represent tons of ore that have to be washed, after which all valuable elements have to be extracted. Accordingly the socialist countries proposed that we should start without wasting time on editing. The West did not want this. Throughout this stage the West's representatives advertised their proposals as good ones, but rejected ours as "not conforming to the new thinking." This position hampered progress in the work.

Our country is the author of the proposals to convene an ecological forum, a meeting on women's rights, and one on cooperation between the youth organizations. We are also coauthors of 26 proposals in various fields.

2. So far only the socialist countries have presented proposals on the issue of the military aspects of security. There are no proposals from the West, but there is one new development. This is the unofficial contacts that have started between the 23 countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The task is to prepare a mandate for negotiations on reducing the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe for adoption at the Vienna meeting. The socialist countries have submitted their own proposals in this area, too. NATO rejected them, but has submitted none of its own. We insist that both the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe should take part in these meetings. This stems from our understanding that the issues of disarmament are an inseparable part of the general European process and concern the interests of all states from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Yuriy Kashlev (USSR):

1. We assess the fact that over 130 proposals have been submitted as a demonstration of the great interest in strengthening detente and cooperation in Europe, and in developing the Helsinki process. Naturally, this number of proposals makes the delegations' work more difficult, but it is better so than if there was a lack of proposals.

2. As you know, the socialist countries supported the idea of unofficial consultations with the NATO states in order to more speedily and effectively prepare fresh negotiations on reducing the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. As a whole, these consultations are proceeding in a businesslike atmosphere. However, one serious obstacle still exists: The NATO states assert that the Warsaw Pact possesses a superiority, and therefore they are insisting not on disarmament, but on removing this superiority. Negotiations can hardly be held on this basis. We reject such a position. Of course, we are prepared to examine the question of imbalance, where it exists, but only in the process of a substantial mutual reduction in armed forces and conventional arms. [passage omitted]

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS SRV

For Hanoi media reports on the visit of the Albanian People's Assembly delegation to Vietnam, including their meeting with State Council Chairman Truong Chinh, see the Vietnam section of the 27 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RADIO REPORTS ON INCIDENT IN KOSOVO POLJE

AU271905 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG has reported that at the village of Kosovo Polje, near Pristina, a large number of between 10,000 and 15,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered in front of the House of Culture and organized a meeting between their representatives and the president of the Presidency of the Serbian LC, Slobodan Milosevic. There, (?in the words of) TANJUG, a clash with police occurred, during which demonstrators attacked them with stones. The clash ended when Milosevic called upon the assembled Serbs and Montenegrins to keep order themselves. His speech, TANJUG reports, was received with applause. Later a meeting was held in the House of Culture between representatives of the Serbs and Montenegrins and the president of the Serbian LC. In the course of this meeting, which lasted for 13 hours, Milosevic said among other things that the first and most essential matter to be solved in Kosovo is to have respect for law, order, and equality. Today, he said, those who suffer most from nonobservance of the law are Serbs and Montenegrins.

Later, as TANJUG reports, Milosevic spoke about the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and said that the situation in the province is very alarming. As a result, said Milosevic, turning to the representatives of the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo, you must remain here, because this is your land. Many of those who spoke at this meeting, according to the Yugoslav news agency, demanded that the worrying situation in Kosovo be urgently changed, and blamed the Albanians as the culprits. In this meeting Milosevic once again made his usual attacks upon Albania.

In recent days various news agencies and foreign papers have reported the events in Kosovo Polje. They continue to report various demonstrations incited by Great Serbian chauvinists, who inflate the anti-Albanian psychosis, and speak of the dire situation they have created in the Province of Kosovo.

TURKISH DELEGATION SIGNS SHIPPING AGREEMENT

AU230955 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 23 (ATA) -- The agreement on transport and sea navigation was signed in Tirana between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on April 22. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the vice minister of transports, Ferdinand Tako, and for the Turkish side by the vice minister of transports, Aynan Bolay. Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of transports, Luan Babameto; the vice minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, and other comrades. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana, Bilal Simsir. Upon its stay in our country the Government Turkish delegation was received by the minister of transports, Luan Babameto, and it also visited the Museum of National History and "Albania Today" exhibition.

YELTSIN, CPSU DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO SOFIA

Meet City BCP Committee

AU241015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] In Sofia today the Bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee met with the delegation of the Moscow Gorkom CPSU Committee, led by its first secretary Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, stressed the fruitful cooperation and close links between the Sofia and Moscow City committees, and mentioned in detail the policy for qualitatively new growth in all fields of social life approved at the 18th BCP Congress.

After expressing thanks for the warm welcome accorded to his delegation, Boris Yeltsin spoke about the processes of renewal being carried out under the leadership of the CPSU throughout the Soviet Union in the political, economic, social, and intellectual fields. The restructuring and renewal, said Boris Yeltsin, are of a revolutionary nature, and the directions and the problems being solved are of exceptional importance and concern for everyone everywhere; they are problems that require time, new approaches, and new political thinking and action.

In the course of the meeting a discussion took place on issues concerning further expanding the cooperation between the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Moscow Gorkom CPSU Committee.

Talk With People's Council

AU251537 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Today is the third day of the visit of a delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU led by Mr. Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the committee.

Today Mr. Boris Yeltsin had talks with the leadership of the Sofia People's Council led by its chairman Mr. Stefan Ninov. In a friendly atmosphere the two sides exchanged information on the development of the capitals of the two countries laying stress on the specific tasks which the population of the two capitals is currently solving. These are tasks spelled out by the development of the productive forces and the ensuing growth of the population and the necessity of solving the social problems at a qualitatively new level, at the level of the requirements for accelerating the development of all spheres of life.

The two sides paid special attention to some negative tendencies in the development of the two cities and on the ways and means for their overcoming, including through the activation of cooperation on the basis of new forms of interaction.

The talks were also attended by Mr. Ivan Panev, secretary of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP.

Hold Press Conference; Depart

AU261822 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- The processes of innovation in the Soviet Union are of a revolutionary nature, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, said today. Before leaving this country after the completion of his visit here as head of a delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, he stressed that the restructuring in the USSR cannot be reviewed as a single act and that it will not and cannot progress smoothly.

Before journalists Mr. Boris Yeltsin said that innovation will progress faster in the economy and in the resolution of social problems. The changes in the intellectual sphere will take more time. The guest pointed to the next two or three years as the most difficult period which is to give an initial impetus to the innovative process.

Mr. Boris Yeltsin pointed out that at present the Soviet leadership is not satisfied with the rates of restructuring and that the mechanisms which hamper it have still not been broken. But the difficulties are not dramatized but predicted.

The guest spoke of the role of criticism and self-criticism in the innovative processes which are turning into a political force in the new conditions. It is criticism and self-criticism that deprive the Western mass media of possibilities for speculation and for manipulating the Western societies. They also place the questions related to human rights, which are one of the favourite topics of the West, in their proper place.

At the press conference it was pointed out that in the USSR there are more than 100 nationalities, which have a certain autonomy. He was also asked a question whether the Polish, Spanish and black people in the U.S. enjoy such an autonomy. Obviously not.

Mr. Boris Yeltsin commented on the recent visit of the U.S. secretary of state Mr. George Shultz to Moscow. He said that the talks discussed a wide range of issues of Soviet-American relations, including the problems related to the elimination of medium range missiles in Europe. The American side expressed a desire in principle for eliminating this type of weapons but it is as if [it is] afraid of the real possibilities for this elimination and links the solution of this issue with the short-range missiles and with its relations with Paris and London. The American side is obscuring this extremely clear problem.

Mr. Boris Yeltsin gave a high assessment to the results of the visit of the Soviet delegation. He spoke of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, of the relations between Moscow and Sofia laying emphasis on the unresolved issues and on the existing possibilities for activating the interrelations mainly by means of eliminating bureaucratic obstacles and the proceeding to new forms of contacts, above all to direct production and techno-scientific contacts.

CONTROL-COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

AU241401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission led by its chairman Nacho Papazof left yesterday for Prague at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Control-Auditing Commission.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Stamo Kerezov, first deputy chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission. Vaclav Janousek, the CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, was also present.

CONFERENCE ON CYPRUS, WORLD PEACE OPENS 21 APR

AU211816 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 21 (BTA) -- "Cyprus and World Peace" -- this is the motto of an international conference opened here today at which in the course of three days outstanding public figures and politicians of a number of countries will discuss ways to the settlement of the Cyprus problem and the interrelation between the maintaining of the division of that island and the global issues of our times.

"For 13 years now Cyprus has been a tragic victim of Turkish invasion and occupation. In the course of 13 years Turkey has been brazenly violating all human rights and principal freedoms in Cyprus, arrogantly disregarding all decisions and resolutions of the UN and provocationally overriding all principles of justice and ethics", the message of the president of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou to the participants in the conference reads.

The Cyprian president notes the necessity for international influence being exerted on Turkey in order to make Ankara abandon its policy of expansionism. "There can be no solution to the Cyprus problem without the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and settlers, without the guaranteeing of the human rights and principal freedoms of the Cyprian people, without the elimination of the demarcation lines and without the securing efficient international guarantees for the independence and security of Cyprus, the Cyprian head of state points out.

Mr Spiros Kiprianou emphasizes in his message the need for the convocation of an international conference under U.N. auspices, so that the Cyprus question could be settled on the basis of the U.N. Charter and its resolutions on the matter.

The opening was addressed by Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council and president of the International Committee of Solidarity With Cyprus (I.C.S.C.), by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, president of the Bulgarian Peace Committee, and by Mr Mikhail Tapakoudes, general secretary of the Coordinating Committee of Political Parties and Mass Organizations in Cyprus (S.E.K.O.).

The speakers expressed concern over developments relating to Cyprus and sided with the efforts of the progressive forces on the island, with the desire of the peace-loving world public for a just settlement of the Cyprus question, for the establishment of an independent, territorially integral, non-aligned and demilitarized Cyprus, without foreign troops and bases.

The statements condemened the Turkish occupation of part of Cyprus and the support which Ankara received from the U.S. and from the most reactionary NATO forces. It was emphasized that the partition of Cyprus spells dangers to peace in the Mediterranean and, vice versa, that a just settlement of the Cyprus question will help strengthen world peace.

Later in the day, members of the public in Sofia gathered at a meeting at which they called for a peaceful and fair settlement of the Cyprus question. The meeting was addressed by Mr Boris Velchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Balkan Understanding and Cooperation. He emphasized that a just settlement of the Cyprus question would throw a peace bridge between three continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Conference Ends, Document Adopted

AU231834 Sofia BTA in English 1756 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) — An international conference with the participation of all interested states under UN patronage can secure the peaceful, lasting and just resolution of the Cyprus problem.

The documents adopted at the three-day international conference Cyprus and World Peace which ended today, express support for the Soviet proposals of January 1986 on the Cyprus problem and stress the necessity for the controversial issues to be solved on the basis of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council of this world organization.

The declaration adopted by the participants in the conference, as well as the messages to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the President of Cyprus Mr. Spiros Kiprianou, express the concern of the progressive public in the world over the aggravation of the international situation and stress the interrelation between the state of international affairs and the Cyprus problem.

For 13 years the Cypriot Greeks and Turks have been suffering from the results of the Turkish invasion, from the results of Ankara's forced partition of Cyprus. Enjoying the support of the US, the ruling circles in Turkey are continuing to pointedly disregard the UN resolutions and the norms of international law and human relations. Turkey is increasing its military presence on the island and stepping up the militarization of the part it has occupied by building new foreign military projects. All this increases the dangers for peace and security and for the Cypriot people.

The participants in the conference support the efforts of Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, his mediation aimed at settling the Cyprus crisis on the basis of the resolutions of the world organization and the work of Cyprus' President Mr Spiros Kiprianou for a peaceful, lasting and just resolution of the controversial issues.

On the motion of the representatives of EEC states a resolution was adopted concerning Turkey's request to be accepted as a member of the Common Market. Proceeding from the understanding that Turkey is violating the norms of international law, the UN resolutions, and continuing its occupation of a part of Cyprus and that democracy is being violated in Turkey itself, this group of participants in the international conference declared themselves against Turkey's membership in the EEC.

Stanishev Receives WPC Chairman

AU231840 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) — Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is visiting here in his capacity as president of the International Committee of Solidarity With Cyprus (I.C.S.C.).

Mr Romesh Chandra briefed his host on the results of the international conference "Cyprus and World Peace", which ended here today, on the efforts which the international democratic public makes towards a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev emphasized that Bulgaria will persevere in her contribution to the progressive people's struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for complete and general disarmament, for strengthening world peace and security. In this connection, Mr Stanishev expressed the Bulgarian people's full solidarity with the just struggle of the Cypriot people for guaranteed independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the island republic.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CYPRUS

AU270811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov departed for the Republic of Cyprus on 27 April. He will make an official visit to this country at the invitation of Yeoryios Iakovou, Cypriot minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport Petur Mladenov was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers and other responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meets With Foreign Minister

AU272005 Sofia BTA in English 1824 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Nicosia, April 27 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- The official Bulgaro-Cyprian talks started here today. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Mr. Petur Mladenov and by Cyprus' Foreign Minister Mr. Yeoryios Iakovou.

In a constructive spirit and in a sincere and friendly atmosphere the two sides discussed topical international issues paying special attention to the issues of consolidating peace and security. It was observed that stands of the two countries on the discussed problems are coinciding or similar.

The talks expressed serious concern over the complicated, tense and dangerous situation in Europe and the world. The talks expressed support for the initiatives directed towards the stopping of the arms race and towards the total elimination of all mass annihilation weapons. The two sides analysed the Soviet proposals for eliminating the medium range missiles and of the short-range missiles in Europe. It was stressed that an agreement in this field would be not only of military but also of political importance and would give an impetus to the other talks on disarmament.

The two ministers declared themselves in favour of a peaceful political and negotiated settlement of international disputes and regional conflicts. The sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They condemned the aggression and supported the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, Mr Mladenov and Mr Iakovou said they believed that the only possible road to a settlement of the crisis passed through the convocation of a U.N.-sponsored international Middle East peace conference, to be attended by all parties concerned.

Serious concern was voiced over the lack of progress on the settlement of the Cyprus problem. An emphasis was laid on the need for a just and lasting solution, which would guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of Cyprus, with due respect for the interests of the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Such a settlement should rule out the partition of Cyprus of any form whatsoever and should ensure a demilitarization of the island through the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of foreign military bases and installations.

The sides declared themselves in support of the constructive and realistic Soviet proposals, announced on January 21, 1986, which contained clear-cut principles and suggested a way to achieve a viable and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Mr Yeoryios Iakovou commended highly and expressed his government's gratitude for the principled and consistent position taken by the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Cyprus problem.

The situation in the Balkans figured prominently on the two ministers' agenda. They stressed the need for further specific steps to be made in the search of goodneighbourliness and understanding. The realization of the initiatives to ban nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans will be of considerable importance in this respect.

The talks also centred on the state and prospects of the relations between Bulgaria and Cyprus. It was ascertained with satisfaction that they are placed on a durable and sound basis and make rapid progress. They have been decisively helped in this by the common understanding reached in Sofia in November 1981 between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, as well as by the traditional ties of friendship and mutual respect maintained between the two peoples.

The two ministers reiterated their countries' preparedness to use the existing opportunities and to look for and introduce new and efficient forms to widen and diversify relations in all spheres.

Mr Peter Mladenov invited Mr Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, to visit Bulgaria at his convenience. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Further Coverage of Meetings

For further media coverage on Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov's visit to Cyprus, including his meetings with Cypriot President Spiros Kprianou and Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou, see the Cyprus section of the 28 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TURKISH MAFIA 'INSTRUMENTAL' IN INDUSTRIAL SPYING

TA231910 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1620 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] London (A.A) — Turkish Mafia in Sofia is "instrumental" in smuggling to the Soviet Union information and high technology equipment from Europe, a special British commission working under the code name "Project Arrow" claimed.

In a report prepared by the special commission, comprising eight customs inspectors, Turkish Mafia in Bulgaria is accused of purchasing through shield companies they established in Europe high technology equipment of the West and transferring them to the Soviet Union through illegal ways.

According to British intelligence organizations, besides Southern Cyprus (Greek), Bulgaria is a "key country" in industrial spying for USSR.

Research Institute for Scientific Design of Factory Automatization located on the Yordan Vishovgrad Street in Sofia is used as a shield establishment in smuggling West's high technology equipment and information, the same report said.

Turkish Mafia members, assisted by British collaborators, are instrumental through their companies founded in European countries by Bulgarian capital in securing micro-chips, the backbone of advanced armaments industry, British security sources informed A.A. correspondent.

AFRICAN FRONTLINE COUNTRIES' MINISTERS ARRIVE 23 APR

AU232031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, a delegation of the African Frontline States arrived in Bulgaria today. The delegation is composed of the following officials: Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zambia and coordinator of the delegation; Fernando Jose de Franca Dias Van Dunem, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola; Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe; Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, and Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania.

The delegation was welcomed at the Friendship Bridge in Ruse by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and by high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Zhivkov Greets Delegation

AU241857 Sofia BTA in English 1806 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the visiting here delegation of ministers from the Front-Line countries.

The policy of apartheid, the illegal occupation of Namibia, the destabilizing actions and the open military aggression against the sovereign countries of the African South on the side of the racist regime of Pretoria and its patrons are the main reason for the tense situation in the region, pointed out the Front-Line countries' ministers. On behalf of their governments and peoples they expressed gratitude to Bulgaria for her all-around political and material support.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov assessed highly the just struggle of the peoples of the southern part of Africa for national and social liberation, for complete and final liquidation of the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid. He confirmed Bulgaria's solidarity with the Front-Line countries in defence of their independence, in defence of their sovereign right of development in their own freely chosen way, in conditions of peace, security and equal right cooperation.

Topical questions of the current international situation were also discussed. Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guests with the peaceful foreign policy of Bulgaria. Support was expressed to the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist community countries for halting of arms race, for undertaking of efficient measures for disarmament especially in the nuclear sphere.

Mladenov Briefed by Ministers

AU241417 Sofia BTA in English 1209 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov had talks today with a delegation of ministers of the Front-Line States in southern Africa.

The delegation is made up of Mr Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of Zambia and co-ordinator of the delegation, Mr Fernando Van Dunem, minister of justice of Angola, Mr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, Mr Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, and Mr Benjamin Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania.

The ministers briefed Mr Petur Mladenov on the situation in the south of Africa and noted that the situation in that part of the world is deteriorating constantly as a result of the policy of apartheid, economic blockade and open military aggression pursued by the racist regime in Pretoria, as well as by other destabilizing moves of the Republic of South Africa directed against the sovereign states. The ministers condemned the support extended by the South African racists and by certain influential circles in the West to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Renamo counterrevolutionary groups.

The participants in the meeting condemned the attempts to mislead the world public in connection with the insignificant changes made by the South African regime, which, according to them, should be subjected to all-encompassing and obligatory sanctions.

The representatives of the Front-Line States qualified Pretoria's 20-year-long occupation of Namibia as the most serious challenge against world public opinion. They refuted the groundless attempts to link the presence of the Cuban internationalists in Angola with the granting of Namibia's independence. The ministers declared their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia and its only legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). They pointed to the need to immediately implement the decisions of the United Nations on this matter, and before all to the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 435 of 1978.

The ministers briefed their Bulgarian host on the coordinated measures undertaken by the Front-Line States in defense of their national independence and sovereignty in response to the destabilizing moves and open aggression on the part of the South African racist regime and its protectors. They expressed the gratitude of their governments and peoples for Bulgaria's support for their just cause.

Mr Petur Mladenov expressed Bulgaria's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against racism and apartheid, for the elimination of the last traces of colonialism in Africa and for the guaranteeing of their independent economic development.

Mr Petur Mladenov commended highly the work of the Front-Line States who are in the forefront of the struggle against the imperialist attempts at upsetting the balance of forces in the region. These states have made great sacrifices in their struggle.

The Bulgarian foreign minister condemned the imperialist states' support for the racists and noted that sanctions must be imposed against the regime in Pretoria and that Namibia must be granted independence immediately.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria will continue to support the just struggle of the Front-Line States for freedom and social progress.

The ministers of the Front-Line States greeted the constructive policy of Bulgaria and the other socialist states directed at strengthening peace, security and international cooperation. They voiced their support for the Soviet Union's consistent efforts at curbing the arms race and at achieving disarmament.

In resolutely condemning Israel's aggressive policies, the guests stated that the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned is the only proper way to achieve a lasting and just solution to the conflict in that part of the world.

The participants in the talks expressed their shared satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations and the good cooperation between Bulgaria and the Front-Line States.

Leaders Speak at Dinner

AU241658 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Peter Mladenov gave dinner in honour of a delegation of foreign ministers of the Front-Line States of Southern Africa.

Noting that the guests are representatives of friendly African countries with which Bulgaria is maintaining particularly close relations, Mr. Peter Mladenov said: "The name Front-Line States by which these countries have been known to the world public for years, is indicative of their resolution to oppose the forces of aggression and oppression and to bring the struggle for the liberation of Africa to a victorious end. [quotation marks as received]

After the last bastions of colonialism collapsed, the frontiers of the newly liberated states became the front of the struggle against one of the most criminal and disgraceful phenomena of our times -- man-hating apartheid.

The BCP and the Bulgarian state have always been on the side of the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress, have supported and will support the struggle for eliminating the remains of colonialism, racism and apartheid and dictatorial and antipopular regimes.

Mr. Peter Mladenov said that Bulgaria approves the role of the Front-Line States in the UN, the Organization for African Unity and in the Movement of the Non-aligned States and highly values the activities of these countries in the Conference for Coordinating and Developing the Countries of the African South.

It is our conviction that all those who have exploitators' interests in the RSA, who obstinately refuse to undertake actual sanctions against the regime of apartheid are actually accomplices and assistants of the racist regime and of its criminal policy, Mr. Petur Mladenov said.

In conclusion he stressed that the realization of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are the main road to the improvement of the international situation and the elimination of the hot beds of tension in the world.

Mr Luke Mwananshiku, minister of foreign affairs of Zambia, delivered a toast speech on behalf of the delegation.

"Together with the other socialist states, Bulgaria has always supported the liberation struggle and the cause of freedom and peace in Africa," said he. He said that without this support the African countries would have never been able to free themselves and the struggle in the south of Africa and in Namibia could not have gone on.

Mr Mwananshiku noted that the ministers of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania wish to extend the gratitude of the leaders of their countries for Bulgaria's support.

He voiced concern over the fact that the Republic of South Africa and its allies, the West and Israel, are doubling their efforts in an attempt to frustrate the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia. The capitalist world wants to continue to derive profits from these countries.

"Besides, the Republic of South Africa and its allies are pooling their efforts and resources in order to undermine our states," said he. According to the Zambian foreign minister, they are also providing military and political support to the enemies of the Front-Line States.

He expressed the conviction that Bulgaria and the other socialist states will continue to render assistance to the Front-Line States in a number of fields, and especially in the economic sphere. The Front-Line States' economies are being subjected to heavy blows which are an important element of the general strategy to weaken the support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and to increase the African states' dependence on South Africa, the minister explained.

He noted with satisfaction that the views of Bulgaria and the Front-Line States on many of the matters under discussion coincide.

Ministers Give Press Conference

AU251342 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- The peoples of southern Africa are firmly resolved to bring the struggle for freedom and independence, for eliminating apartheid to a successful end, in spite of the aggravation of the situation in that region of the world, this was confirmed today by the ministers included in the delegation of the Front-Line States visiting here.

At a press conference the envoys of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania said that during their tour of Berlin, Prague, Bucharest and Sofia they exchanged opinions on problems which their countries are encountering as a result of the stepping up of the aggressive activities of the regime in Pretoria and of the U.S. against the national liberation movements and the independent states of the region. They assessed their mission as successful. "Our talks were fruitful, constructive and friendly. Our stands on the problems we discussed are identical, Zambia's Foreign Minister Mr. Luke Mwananshiku, coordinator of the delegation said, answering a question of a BTA representative. [quotation marks as received] "We became convinced in the unabating solidarity of the countries of the socialist community with our just cause", he pointed out.

Dwelling in greater detail on the situation in the southern part of Africa, the ministers repeatedly stressed that the cause of the deterioration of the situation lies in the support rendered to the RSA by the U.S., Great Britain, Israel, the FRG and France which condemn apartheid only in words. Led by their political and economic interests they hamper the adoption of resolutions for imposing economic sanctions on the RSA. At the press conference it was stressed that the world should know, that those who support apartheid actually encourage the genocide against the native population of Southern Africa, a crime which reminds of the offensive of fascism.

The representatives of the Front-Line States stressed that in the present situation they should strengthen their varied cooperation in order to preserve their sovereignty and independence and to remain economically independent, in spite of the destabilizing activities of the RSA aimed at making them economically dependent. They will continue to render all assistance and support to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

We want complete liberation and our will is realizable, it was stressed at the press conference.

Public Bodies Announce Support

AU251949 Sofia BTA in English 1926 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- The National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, the Dimitrov Young Communist League, the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, the Committee of the Movement of the Bulgarian Women and the National Committee in Defence of Peace adopted a declaration expressing resolute support for the peoples of the African south in their struggle in defence of their freedom and independent development.

Together with all progressive forces in the world, we solidarize with the just struggle for national independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of their only legitimate representative -- the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). We insist on the full and strict observance of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council which requires the immediate termination of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia and the setting up of a sovereign and democratic Namibian state. We are firmly opposed to the linking of Namibia's decolonialzation with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, the declaration reads.

The document condemns the aggressive acts of the Republic of South Africa against the Front-Line States and especially against Angola and Mozambique and insists upon their ceasing, upon the freeing of all foreign territories occupied by South African troops and upon the halting of all military, financial and other aid to the counterrevolutionary groups.

The document also insists for all Western states to impose effective and comprehensive sanctions on the Republic of South Africa and to undertake other actions, including at the United Nations, for the complete international isolation of the racist regime.

We are convinced that the "Africa Fund", inaugurated in New Delhi in implementation of the decision of the Movement of the Non-aligned States, is an important practical step for overcoming the socio-economic difficulties caused by the continuing destabilizing activities of the South African racists directed against them. The fund will render assistance to the just struggle of the patriots of South Africa and Namibia, to the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Bulgarian public which has always and invariably supported the independent African states and the fighters for national and social liberation will make its contribution to the realization of the just and humane aims of the "Africa Fund", the declaration of the Bulgarian public organizations reads.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH DRA'S KESHTMAND, LAYS WREATH

LD271544 Prague CTK in English 1245 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 27 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, visiting Afghanistan on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the April Revolution, met here today with Afghan Premier Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Minister Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's full support for the policy of national reconciliation, and stressed this policy was a major stimulus for the development of Czechoslovak-Afghan economic relations. He spoke highly of Afghanistan's economic policy, and added that Czechoslovakia pays attention to Afghan suggestions concerning non-traditional forms of economic cooperation.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out Czechoslovakia's readiness to continue developing cooperation with Afghanistan. He also expressed satisfaction over the state of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations, adding that he was convinced that possibilities of upgrading them were not exhausted.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said minister Chnoupek's visit was taking place on an occasion significant for the Afghan people. He added that the 1978 revolution set the right goals which could, however, not be achieved completely because of inappropriately chosen methods. Following this experience, the Afghan leadership outlined the policy of national reconciliation which is aimed at ensuring peace, economic and social development in the country and is in accord with the interests of the people.

Premier Keshtmand said Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation had a tradition of many years and has been developing successfully. He recalled that Czechoslovakia is after the USSR the second largest trade partner of Afghanistan, and expressed gratitude for the allround assistance Czechoslovakia gives Afghanistan.

Minister Chnoupek laid a wreath at the memorial of the April Revolution and visited the military museum here.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 23 APRIL

Husak, Strougal Welcome

LD230951 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, arrived by air today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. The honored guest was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. Mauno Koivisto then exchanged greetings with Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; with Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; with Ladislav Adamec, the Czech Premier; and with the officials who will be accompaning him during his 3-day visit to our country.

The Finnish guest also exchanged greetings with Federal Government deputy premiers and ministers; deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly and of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, with generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and other officials.

Gustav Husak and Mauno Koivisto then travelled along decorated streets of Prague to the greetings of Prague citizens up to Prague Castle.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD232246 Prague Television Service in Czech 2010 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Speech by President Gustav Husak at a dinner in honor of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at Prague Castle on 23 April -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Koivisto, esteemed guests: I am glad that I can cordially welcome Finnish President Koivisto, his wife, and their entourage in Czechoslovakia on behalf of the people of Czechoslovakia, the government, and myself.

We welcome you, Mr President, as an important political representative of a country with which we have been linked traditionally by a relationship of years-long friendship and mutual respect.

Czechoslovakia and Finland belong to the states that are bringing convincing proof that peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems is not only possible but also mutually beneficial and advantageous. In today's concrete and constructive talks with Mr President, we agreed that the balance of our mutual relations is active, positive, and that this applies to all spheres. Political contacts on a high level have developed continuously, more frequent contacts between the members of the governments, parliaments, trade unions and youth and other mass organizations are taking place, and cooperation in science, education, and sport is on the increase too. Exchanges of artists and of cultural values play an important part in the mutual acquaintance of our people. We have a bilateral interest in reinforcing and developing further the good results achieved hitherto. There are prerequisites -- as our talks showed today -- for continuing in our cooperation, based on mutual confidence, respect, equality and understanding.

Economic cooperation and trade exchange have a special place in our relations. The past years have shown that despite some progress in goods exchange, the dynamism of economic cooperation and mutual trade did not develop as we both wished. It will therefore depend on the activity of both countries whether we progress further in this sphere. I believe that the meeting of the Finnish enterpreneurs, who are extensively represented in your entourage, Mr President, and are present here, with our trade and industry representatives, would provide new incentives and impetuses in this direction.

Esteemed Mr President, esteemed guests, as we noted during our talks today, Czechoslovakia and Finland have identical or very similar views on a number of weighty international issues, particularly in the joint effort for averting the danger of war, safeguarding peace, creating a security system, spreading understanding between nations, and deepening international cooperation.

The Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation, held in your capital, has become a guide for how to change goodwill into political practice and words into deeds. Helsinki has become a synonym for peace and cooperation between European countries, the victory of common sense. We cannot, however, stop half-way as the situation in the world remains complicated. It is therefore very important to tackle long-term problems in the spirit of new political thinking that is based on the realities of the nuclear era. An example of this approach, which is in the interest of all nations, are new important disarmament proposals recently delivered by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in our country.

We fully support the Soviet program of eliminating all nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of this century.

In this direction, we consider the proposal for concluding an independent treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe as being particularly topical. This would be immediately followed by the withdrawal of the operatonal-tactical missiles with enhanced range from our territory as well as those from GDR territory, which had been deployed as a retaliatory measure against the siting of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The USSR's readiness to anchor in the agreement on the medium-range missiles a commitment to eliminate in a short time its operational tactical missiles, which creates favorable prerequisites for achieving an agreement, must be appreciataed. We are convinced that these incentives show the right direction for tackling the most burning problems of our time in Europe and in the whole world.

We therefore highly appreciate the peaceful endeavors of your country, all initiatives for the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons in the north of our continent, as a positive manifestation of your policy of active neutrality. Our proposal for the creation of a corridor free of these weapons in Central Europe. which we put forward jointly with the GDR, if implemented would mean an important step on the way toward the elimination of the nuclear threat from our continent.

Our country finds the positive development of the whole European process a matter of great importance. We believe that the Vienna follow-up meeting would contribute to its new dynamism. This would be significantly aided by the implementation of the USSR's proposal for the meeting of foreign ministers of the 35 signatory states of the Final Act in Vienna, which should open the path toward talks about the radical reduction in the state of tactical-nuclear weapons, armed froces, and conventional weaponry in Europe.

Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Koivisto, esteemed guests, in conclusion, I would like to appreciate highly your visit in our country, not only as a confirmation of the traditional relations of friendship and mutual cooperaton between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Finland, but as a valuable impetus for their dynamic development in the interest of the people of our countries, in the interest of reinforcing peace and security in the world. Allow me to raise my glass and drink to you, to your health, Mr President, to the health of your wife, to the happy future of the people of Finland, to the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland, to the reinforcement of peace and cooperation in Euroope and in the world, to the health of all people present.

Bratislava Visit

LD242153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, left Prague by air for Bratislava this evening. At Ruzyne airport he was seen off by Gustav Husak, president of the Republic; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec; and other officials.

In Bratislava the Finnish president, his wife, and entourage were welcomed by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other figures. Svatopluk Potac, federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; and other officials, also arrived with the Finnish guests.

News Conference Held

LD252152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 87

[By correspondent Ivan Ujartan]

[Text] We shall now inform you about the course of the news conference given by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto at the end of his visit to Czechoslovakia today in Bratislava:

[Begin Koivisto recording] I am very satisfied with the content of the talks and the entire course of my visit to Czechoslvakia. We had very cordial reception and were able to note identical tendencies in questions of international relations. The talks in Prague showed that there were very few problems where our views differed. With you, we feel as if we are among friends. We have encountered an optimistic atmosphere everywhere and have seen with our own eyes the results you have achieved. This optimism springs, above all, from the hopes with which you people, too, look at the present international situation, as well as from the resolve to continue in the further development of your society. This is clearly visible here in Slovakia, which, thanks to the high growth rate, has been transformed from an undeveloped agrarian country into an advanced part of Czechoslovakia.

We are greatly interested in the expansion of contacts with your country and see in this respect many as yet untapped opportunities. The governments of both countries will fully support the further development of such contacts in all areas. We are interested in a more intensive development of economic cooperation, to which the establishment of closer relations between Czechoslovak and Finnish enterprises would contribute. It is not easy for our businessmen to penetrate in practice the fully saturated Czechoslovak market, but we have a sportsmanlike spirit and believe we shall succeed. A large group of Finnish journalists came to Czechoslovakia along with the official delegation nd they will spread knowledge about your country in Finland. I believe that the future, too, will show that this visit constitutes a very significant stage along the path of the development of our relations. [end recording]

In a further part of the news conference, Mauno Loivisto reacted to questions concerning the current international situation. He said that after the meeting in Reykjavik nations began to realize the significance of the time. He singled out Soviet peace initiatives that could lead to a radical reduction and gradual liquidation of weapons of mass destruction. The Finnish president went on to stress that his country is actively engaged in advocating the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe. This initiative proceeds from the premise that no nuclear weapons are deployed in this area and it would be a good thing if this situation becomes permanent. We believe and hope, Mauno Koivisto stressed at the end of the press conference, that we, too, can contribute to enhancing security on the whole continent, although our initiative cannot replace the overall resolution of the diarmament question.

Cable Sent

LD251959 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, who was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of President Gustav Husak, ended his official visit today and left with his wife and delegation to return to Finland. [passage omitted]

From aboard the aircraft on his journey from Bratislava to Helsinki Mauno Koivisto sent a telegram to Gustav Husak, president of the republic. In it he expressed thanks for the warm reception and hospitality the Finnish guests received during their visit. He went on to stress in the telegram that the talks, which took place in a friendly and frank spirit, demonstrated that relations between the two countries are based on a firm tradition. He expressed conviction that these talks will help further deepen and develop these relations.

FOJTIK COMMENTS ON SOVIET RESTRUCTURING

LD240610 Prague CTK in English 1739 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Alternate Member Jan Fojtik spoke against dogmatism and its links with bureaucratism in his address marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the communist party monthly NOVA MYSL today.

"If we really mean what we are saying -- that the process of promoting socialist democracy is the essence of the restructuring that we have adopted and started to implement also in our country...then it is clear that the main strike we must make today on the ideological front must be aimed at bureaucratism and dogmatism inseparably linked with it," Jan Fojtik, who is also secretary of the party Central Committee, said.

He added that the tasks of the party periodical include to be involved in the effort to give socialism the most up-to-date forms of social organization, to fully develop its advantages and immense creative potential and to accelerate the progress of socialist society. Ideological work must also be reorganized for this, Jan Fojtik added.

He stressed the role of NOVA MYSL as a mouthpiece of creative Marxist-Leninist teaching and relentless struggle for the truth of the present epoch -- the truth of rising communism, and said its foremost task is to provide extensive information on the activities of fraternal parties and experiences of the countries of the world socialist system, primarily the activities of the Soviet Communist Party in the present restructuring of Soviet society.

The changes taking place in the Soviet Union and so favourably influencing the situation in the world -- though in a world threatened by the effort of the reactionary forces of imperialism at a revenge for the social revolutions which have taken place in this century -- indicate that socialism is again gaining strength to promote its progressive character and unite mankind to struggle for the preservation of peace and for a happier world, Jan Fojtik stressed.

USSR'S GRISHIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU221444 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] On 16 April, in Prague, Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, received Yuriy Grishin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is paying a visit to Czechoslovakia. In their talk they assessed the current level as well as the further possibilities of the two countries' cooperation, especially as regards the exchange of some types of goods. Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, received Yuriy Grishin the same day.

AUCCTU DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE FOR HOME

AU221516 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Departed From the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Union's [AUCCTU] delegation, led by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman Vladimir Lomonosov, which attended the 11th All-Trade Union Congress at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), left the CSSR on 18 April for home. The delegation was seen off at the Prague airport by Miroslav Zavadil, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and URO chairman; by Viliam Kozik, URO secretary; and by Emil Grochol, URO member and head of its International Department. Igor Cherkasov, counselor-ambassador of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

PRC COAL MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS OSTRAVA

LD250327 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 24 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry, led by Minister Yu Hongen, arrived today in Ostrava, North Moravia.

Director General of the Ostrava-Karvina coal district Josef Valnicek informed the guests on coal production at the Czechoslovak biggest bituminous coal area which amounts annually to 23 million tons.

The Chinese minister pointed out that the annual coal production of 894 million tons in China will grow by 40 million tons every year thanks to progressive imported mechanization. The two sides discussed deepening of scientific and technological cooperation.

KOZIK VIEWS CONTACTS WITH CHINESE TU'S

AU221732 Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Apr 87 p 7

["lb"-signed article: "URO Secretary Viliam Kozik's Press Conference: For Trade Unions' Unity of Action"]

[Excerpts] At a news conference held in Prague's Budovatel Hotel yesterday [16 April], Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), informed journalists about URO's policy in matters concerning contacts with abroad.

In the opening part he said that URO maintains contacts with 130 trade union centers in 120 countries. It pays particular attention to contacts with trade unions in the socialist countries, in which it puts stress on the transition from quantity to quality. [passage omitted]

He further stated that last year URO established contacts with the Chinese trade unions, whose delegation is attending the 11th All-Trade Union Congress, and that all prerequisites have been created to deepen these. [passage omitted]

In the sphere of relations with trade unions which have a different ideolgical orientation and with autonomous centers, URO has been striving to establish cooperation on common points of contact. This involves problems connected with the introduction of new technologies, the living and working environment, and trade union rights and freedoms. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- CTK -- An agreement on changes and supplements to the 31 May 1980 CSSR Cuban governmental agreement on cooperation in the intensification of geological research work on Cuba's territory was signed in Prague on 17 April by Josef Pravda, chairman of the Czech Geological Bureau, and Rodriguez Martinez, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH LEBANESE PAPER -- A protocol on cooperation between AL-NIDA', the paper of the Lebanese Communist Party, and RUDE PRAVO was signed by their chief editors Sadallah Mazraani [name as published] and Zdenek Horeni in Prague on 16 April. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

COMPRESSORS FOR USSR -- Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on sales of new Czechoslovak 25-megawatt compressors to the USSR was signed in Prague on 17 April at the close of the visit to the CSSR by Sergey Kashirov, USSR deputy minister of gas industry and chairman of the USSR State Inspection [Prejimaci] Commission of the Gas Industry. The products will be used to building eight compressor stations which are being ensured by the CSSR within the framework of integration actions on the Progress gas pipeline. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

ENVIRONMENTALIST NOTE PROTESTS NUCLEAR ENERGY

AU271413 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1401 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] East Berlin -- On the anniversary of the Chernobyl reactor disaster GDR environmentalists submitted a declaration of intent to the GDR People's Chamber and demanded a referendum on the further use of nuclear energy.

In the paper, which was surreptitiously passed to Western journalists, 1,113 signatories express their concern that the party and state leadership "has decided on a considerable increase in the proportion of nuclear energy in our country." "We are concerned about the risks and lethal dangers that may result from this," the paper continues.

HONECKER RECEIVES CSSR'S CHNOUPEK DURING VISIT

AU211003 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 87 p 7

[CTK report: "Attention to the Atmosphere of Detente; Bohuslav Chnoupek Received by Erich Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, in Berlin yesterday [14 April]. The two repesentatives expressed gratification with the high level of relations between the two socialist states, as well as with the increasing intensity, efficiency, and quality of their cooperation in all spheres.

Erich Honecker and Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the agreements concluded between the two countries on the highest level in November 1985 are being purposefully fulfilled by both sides. They briefed each other on the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress and by the 11th SED Congress. E. Honecker stressed that the SED will continue to follow the well-proven line of economic and social policy which enjoys the full support of all GDR people. B. Chnoupek pointed out the great significance of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session for further building a developed socialist society in the CSSR.

E. Honecker and B. Chnoupek called the preservation of peace the most urgent task of the foreign policy of both states. They expressed full support for the Soviet program of liquidating all nuclear arms by the year 2000. They called Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the conclusion of an agreement on the removal of all intermediate-range missiles from Europe a historic opportunity for achieving realistic and irreversible progress on the path toward halting feverish armament and toward disarmament. They also expressed full support for the Soviet stand on the basic issues of arms limitation and disarmament, as explained by Mikhail Gorbachev on 10 April in Prague.

The two politicians expressed the deep conviction that the joint CSSR-GDR initiatives aimed at establishing a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe will substantially contribute toward creating a political and military atmosphere in which it will be possible to successfully conduct negotiations on the removal of all nuclear arms and on conventional disarmament in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was also received yesterday [14 April] by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman. They discussed in particular certain issues of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The official talks between the CSSR and GDR ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer, ended yesterday in Berlin. During their talks on the international situation, the two ministers devoted special attention to the creation of an atmosphere of detente and of a guarantee of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. They stressed that interest in resolving these problems is enhanced by the existence of common borders on the dividing line between the two social systems and military-political groupings.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer stated that the old-new doctrines and concepts on transferring armament into outer space, concepts on the deterrent effect of nuclear threat and on the possibility of acquiring military-strategic supremacy, all go against the interests of peace. The ministers consider all statements that cast doubt on the validity of borders in Europe, support revanchism or speak of the open nature of the so-called German issue both as anachronistic and peace-threatening.

The two ministers stated that despite these trends, the foundation of European security is gradually becoming firmer, and that the interest and willingness of CSCE signatory states to overcome the dissension preventing progress are beginning to prevail. During the talks they stressed the extraordinary significance of the effort to assert the joint initiative of the socialist states — the comprehensive system of international peace and security.

They expressed the conformity of foreign policy positions on the solution of the situation in all hotbeds of tension, regardless of whether they are in the Near or Middle East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, or Central America. They expressed solidarity with the policy of the Nonaligned Movement and with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

B. Chnoupek and O. Fischer delivered speeches at the dinner held on the first day of the visit.

In his speech Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that he had come to the GDR immediately after the visit to the CSSR by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. He stated that the Soviet example, in particular, is our inspiration in the strategy of accelerating our economic and social development. At the same time he expressed appreciation for CSSR-GDR bilateral relations, which are now in the period of the greatest dynamism in their entire history.

Bohuslav Chnoupek then said that the CSSR welcomes the new Soviet disarmament proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague. He remarked that, after the recent proposal to deal with the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe separately, we also welcome the present initiative which concerns operational-tactical missiles. It also concerns the withdrawal of missiles installed on our territory as a retaliatory measure for the siting [rozmisteni] of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. In this we support the stand that disarmament must be carried out with strict verification [kontrola], including on-site inspection, B. Chnoupek said.

B. Chnoupek concluded his speech by stressing that Europe and all the world are now faced by a great chance. It would be unforgivable to waste it. It would be both realistic, and in keeping with statesmanlike prudence, to give a constructive answer to the submitted proposals. We trust that the first positive reaction will be followed by equally positive steps, B. Chnoupek said.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer recalled this year's 750th anniversary of Berlin. The CSSR days in Berlin's Palace of the Republic were held within the framework of the celebrations for this event, and helped to strengthen friendship between the people of the two countries. O. Fischer then stated that the two countries' contacts in the economic, scientific, technical, and sports spheres are developing as successfully as they are in the cultural sphere.

With regard to the international situation he remarked that the most important task is to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, which would mean the destruction of mankind. He welcomed the new Soviet disarmament proposals, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague, and called them an example of sincere endeavor to achieve disarmament and bring about lasting peace. He stressed that the world public now expects from the U.S. Government that Secretary of State George Shultz, who began talks in Moscow on Monday [13 April], will be capable of presenting similarly constructive proposals to the USSR's.

Feverish armament must be halted. In this respect, an early agreement on a zero solution with regard to intermediate-range missiles in Europe without any auxillary conditions would be an encouraging step, O. Fischer said.

BOEHME HOLDS TALKS WITH SERB CULTURE OFFICIAL

AU240919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school matters, met with Branislav Milosevic, president of the Serbian Executive Council Committee for Culture, for a friendly talk on Tuesday [21 April]. Branislav Milosevic, who is taking part in the fourth Berlin conference for Yugoslav studies on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Vuk Karadzic, paid tribute to the fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY in the field of university affairs.

The fourth Berlin conference for Yugoslav studies, entitled "Vuk Karadzic, His Age and Us," was opened the same day under the auspices of the GDR UNESCO Commission. It focuses on the work of the founder of the modern Serbo-Croatian language.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS PEACE

Holds Talks With Fischer

LD231824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Frans Baekelandt, general director for politics in the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Belgium, have paid tribute to the good development of relations between the two countries. At a meeting today they reaffirmed the resolve of their governments to deepen and expand cooperation in the interests of the two states and peoples. This simultaneously makes an important contribution to detente and to security in Europe.

Oskar Fischer and Frans Baekelandt agreed to continue the political dialogue on all levels in the interest of peace and to do everything to encourage effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament. In this connection, Oskar Fischer stated that the most recent initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev to remove the nuclear medium-range missiles from Europe has the full support of the GDR.

The Belgian guest reaffirmed the support of his government for the removal of all U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles from Europe. Belgium hopes the talks will soon lead to agreement on a first disarmament step.

Frans Baekelandt is in Berlin for political consultations on current international and bilateral questions with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Eyes Arms Issue With Sindermann

LD240756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) — Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, today received for a talk the delegation of the Christian People's Party [CVP] of Belgium, led by party President Frank Swaelen, which is visiting the GDR.

In a lively and frank dialogue the partners in the talk stressed the direct responsibility of all governments and parliaments of the CSCE states to exert their influence through their own constructive contributions for halt to the arms race, to prevent its extension to space and to encourage the process of disarmament that is beginning. Horst Sindermann said the GDR, alongside its allies, is working actively and decisively for an early quantitative and qualitative dismantling of the entire military nuclear potential in Europe. An agreement on the elimination of all medium-range weapons in Europe and the subsequent withdrawal of tactical and operational weapons from Europe, including precise verification measures, would be the first important results on the path to a disarmament which serves the preservation of peace.

The entire proposal of the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe is based on this intent, the GDR politician stressed.

Frank Swaelen spoke in favor of a zero-option for medium-range weapons without preconditions. This would smooth the path for further nuclear and conventional disarmament.

Today Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, held concluding talks with the CVP delegation.

Prior to this the delegation discussed questions of economic relations between the GDR and Belgium with GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Christian Meyer. There was a discussion with academics at the Institute for International Relations on theoretical questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Meets With Axen on Relations

AU241138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) — Hermann Axen, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, met with a delegation of the Belgian Christian People's Party [CVP], headed by Party Chairman Frank Swaelen, on Tuesday [21 April] in Berlin. The frank and open-minded exchange of views focused on topical international questions and on relations between the GDR and Belgium.

On the occasion of the CVP chairman's visit to the GDR, the interlocutors paid tribute to the positive developments in relations between the two parties and in bilateral relations between the GDR and Belgium. [passage omitted]

They also noted a satisfying development with promising prospects in the economic sphere.

Hermann Axen and Frank Swaelen concurred that today a responsible policy means, above all, making a concrete contribution to safeguarding peace and to international detente. Regardless of existing political and ideological differences, all forces of reason and realism must unite their efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to guarantee the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples on a lasting basis. The initiative for a separate agreement on the total elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe without any preconditions, as well as the proposals for the elimination of short-range missiles, offer a historic chance to make the European continent safer and to reach a breakthrough with regard to nuclear disarmament. The SED and CVP support the understanding reached by the USSR and the United States in Reykjavik to eliminate strategic offensive weapons and to reduce them by 50 percent as a first step.

Hermann Axen stressed that, with its initiatives to create a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, the GDR is making important independent contributions to reducing military confrontation and eliminating the dangerous weapons of mass destruction in Europe.

Frank Swaelen stated that this initiative by the GDR and CSSR, as well as other initiatives which serve peace, should be seriously studied. The CVP is categorically against the arms race and emphatically demands that simultaneous, balanced, and controlled disarmament be reached by means of dialogue and negotiations. The most important task is nuclear disarmament and the worldwide banning of chemical weapons and other mass destruction arms. He referred to the Belgian Government's decision to suspend the deployment of another 32 cruise missiles in Belgium for 6 months if negotiations are successful. He stressed the usefulness of the consultations started between the Governments of Belgium and the GDR on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

Both politicians spoke in favor of negotiations aimed at radically reducing conventional armed forces and armaments. The SED and the CVP advocate strict observance of the ABM Treaty and the cessation of nuclear tests.

The interlocutors were in favor of further developing the political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and Belgium. [passage omitted]

On the Belgium side, the talk was attended by: Lambert Kelchtermans, senator, deputy chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs and Defense, and president of the North Atlantic Assembly; Johan van Hecke, deputy and member of the Commission for Defense, Labor, and Social Policy; and CVP International Secretary Georges Thuysbaert. From the GDR, the talk was attended by: deputy chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber; CDU Deputy Chairman Wolfgang Heyl; Gerhard Lindner, deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Walter Kresse; committee member Liselotte Thoms-Heinrich; and Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the SED Central Committee.

FRONTLINE STATES GROUP PAYS VISIT, MEETS OFFICIALS

Arrives in Berlin 20 Apr

LD201601 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr, ADN — A delegation of the Frontline States in southern Africa arrived in Berlin on Monday. It was invited by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The delegation comprises Luke John Mwananshiku, foreign minister of the Republic of Zambia; Dr Fernando Franca Van Dunem, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola; Dr Witness Mangwende, foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Benjamin Mkapa, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania; and Daniel Saul Mbanze, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Oskar Fischer will host a dinner tonight honoring the delegation.

Meets With Fischer

LD211936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1258 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received a delegation from the Frontline States of southern Africa in Berlin today for an exchange of views. It includes Zambian Foreign Minister Luke John Mwananshiku; Angolan Justice Minister Dr Fernando Franca Van Dunem; Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende; Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and Mozambican Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbwanze.

The Frontline representative explained in detail the present situation in southern Africa and assessed developments in the region. They described the policy of the South African racist regime toward neighboring states as extremely aggressive and dangerous. The African politicians explained the joint efforts and activities of the the Frontline States in the struggle to eliminate apartheid and for the peaceful development of their countries. They appealed to the international public to render every possible support to this struggle for the safegfuarding of the most elementary human rights in southern Africa and world isolation of the racist regime in South Africa.

Oskar Fischer praised the visit of the delegation as an expression of the traditionally good relations between the GDR and these states. The GDR condemns the escalation of violence and terror by the Botha regime internally and against the Frontline States. It regards the policy of apartheid as a threat to world peace and international security, and as a crime against humanity. The GDR politician stated that the dangerous aggravation of tensions in the region through imperialist circles and South Africa is blocking the introduction of effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament.

Oskar Fischer outlined the GDR's efforts to implement the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states and stressed that together with its allies, the GDR is doing everything to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno and to free it from the burden of armaments. Only a stable peace throughout the world will guarantee the solution of questions such as hunger, poverty, underdevelopment, and secure social progress for all.

The Frontline States representatives thanked the GDR for its consistent moral, political, and material support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. They praised the active foreign policy of the GDR, aimed at peace, security, arms limitation, and disarmament, which is an important contribution to improving the situation in Europe and the world.

Receives Fischer Dinner Toast

AU231149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 87 p 2

["Toast by Oskar Fischer," foreign minister, at a dinner honoring the visiting delegation of Frontline States of southern Africa in East Berlin on 20 April: "The GDR Stands Firmly at the Side of Those Fighting the Apartheid System"]

[Text] Esteemed colleagues, ministers, ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me to cordially welcome you to the GDR and to wish you a pleasant and successful stay. We place extraordinary value on the fact that your first joint mission is beginning here in Berlin, the capital of the socialist German state.

The people of the GDR are following with great respect and active solidarity the courageous struggle, which is full of privation, of the peoples and states in southern Africa to defend their national independence and sovereignty, for peace and social progress.

You are the representatives of those states which are directly and daily subjected to the aggressive and peace-endangering policy of the racist apartheid regime.

Racism -- Reason for Tensions in Southern Africa [subhead]

Esteemed colleagues, we share the view of your states that the serious tensions in this region are emanating from the apartheid regime, the African Continent's main pillar of the most aggressive circles of imperialism; that apartheid, racism, and neocolonialism are endangering peace not only in southern Africa.

Therefore, the GDR regards the struggle of the peoples of Africa as an inseparable part of the global struggle to improve the international situation and to secure peace.

Our solidarity goes to the oppressed in South Africa, to the African National Congress (ANC), to Nelson Mandela, and to the struggle for independence of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). The GDR, esteemed colleagues, remains firmly aligned with the Frontline States. We are ready, as we have been so far, to comprehensively develop and deepen cooperation with your states and peoples on the tested basis.

Esteemed guests, our exchange of views is taking place at a time when the people all over the world are faced with the inescapable alternative of the nuclear age -- to survive together or to perish together. For all realistically acting forces in the world the preservation of peace, and thus the preservation of all life, has therefore become the most pressing task.

Worldwide Dialogue Promotes Trust [subhead]

At the dividing line between the most powerful military coalitions in mankind's history, the GDR is making its contribution to safeguarding peace. It is the supreme principle of its policy that never again must wear emanate from German soil, the starting point of two devastating world wars. That is why Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, proposed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the FRG, together with the GDR and the CSSR, should participate in creating a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Previously, a similar proposals for the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons had been presented to the FRG by the GDR and the CSSR.

The GDR's concept of peace and its commitment are, however, in no way restricted to Europe. We are holding a worldwide political dialogue to help reduce confrontation in international relations and to promote a climate of trust and cooperation.

Our principle is the following: Peace on earth and peace in space! We know that all people want to enter the year 2000 in peace. The Soviet Union's proposal to liberate the world from nuclear weapons by then and its latest initiatives to totally eliminate the intermediate-range missiles and the operational and tactical missiles in Europe, as well as the proposals of the socialist states for conventional disarmament, open up real possibilities for this. We expect that all those who bear political responsibility will participate in disarmament not with pretty but noncommittal words and immediately effective decisions and actions. Anyone who really wants to pursue disarmament can immediately prove his good will.

Only by disarmament, detente, and cooperation can all peoples achieve social progress. Only by these can underdevelopment, hunger, disease, and poverty be overcome. The enormous means which could be freed by, for instance, a zero option with regard to the intermediate-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in Europe can be visualized when one considers that with the money spent on armament all over the world in one day alone worldwide measures against malaria could be financed for a whole year. It makes us confident that more and more political forces are following reason, realism, and responsibility.

Confidence Gained From the Harare Appeal [subhead]

We gain this confidence from the Harare appeal and the other documents of the eighth summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned states in September 1986 as well as from the great effect of the six-state initiative.

This is a convincing expression of the firm willingness to eliminate the nuclear threat hovering over mankind, to peacefully settle regional conflicts, to secure the peoples' right to free and independent development, and to create a new, just international economic order. As I once more express our pleasure about your visit, I would like to affirm the GDR's firm solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples in southern Africa.

Please, raise your glasses with me and drink to:

— the triumph of the peoples on southern Africa;
— the friendship between our peoples;
— anti-imperialist solidarity;
— peace and understanding among peoples.

Praises Nation's Solidarity

LD202031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- Today in Berlin Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Zambian Foreign Minister Luke John Mwananshiku paid tribute to the GDR's firm solidarity with the Frontline States of South Africa in the struggle for peace and social progress. The ministers were speaking at a dinner which Oskar Fischer hosted for the delegation from the Frontline States. The delegation arrived in the GDR today.

Attending the dinner in the "Palais Unter den Linden" were SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee, and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Leonhard Helmschrott, member of the Council of State; Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt; and personalities from GDR public life.

Conveys Greetings to Honecker

LD212007 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, received a delegation from the Frontline States of southern Africa for a friendly talk today. It was attended by Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Luke John Mwananshiku; Angolan Justice Minister Dr Fernando Franca Van Dunem; Zimababwean Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende; Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa; Mozambican Deputy foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbanze.

The delegation conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker from the heads of state and government chiefs of the Frontline States, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The two sides held a friendly exchange of views on current aspects of the peace struggle, and on the present international situation.

The representatives of the Frontline States explained in detail the situation in southern Africa and questions related to their struggle against the effects of the policy of aggression and destabilization by the South African racist regime. The struggle of the Frontline States, they stressed, is part of the struggle by all mankind, which is today confronted with the question of either perishing together or living together. The independent states of southern Africa, the ANC, and SWAPO liberation movements have a very high regard for the contribution made by the GDR in the struggle for peace and social progress, in the struggle for eliminating apartheid, and for Namibia's independence.

Erich Honecker outlined the challenging economic and social goals laid down by the 11th SED Congress. To implement them, the GDR requires peace, like all peoples and states which concentrate their forces on peaceful construction and development.

In view of the tense international situation and the continuing aggressive and confrontational policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, the GDR sees as its most important task to contribute, in mustering all its strength, to a reduction of the danger of war, and a change for the better. The GDR therefore works actively for the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. In this connection, Erich Honecker stressed the great significance of the USSR's peace proposals as a decisive contribution to averting the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind.

He underlined that the proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev on starting negotiations on the reduction and subsequent elimination of missiles with a range of 500-1,000 km stationed in Europe would facilitate the conclusion of the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. The GDR, Erich Honecker added, welcomed the declaration of the six-state summit in Ixtapa, and the Harare appeal adopted by the eighth summit meeting of the state and government heads of the nonaligned states, which help to end the nuclear arms race, to reach a ban on nuclear tests, and to mobilize all forces for the preservation of world peace and the survival of mankind.

The GDR also supports all initiatives aimed at a just solution of conflicts. It proceeds from the basis that despite their complexity, there are no problems today which cannot be solved through negotiations, with respect for the legitimate interests of the involved parties. As the Frontline States however have found day in and day out, the neoglobalistic policy of imperialism involves threats, interference, the use of force, and the fanning of regional hotbeds of conflict, for example in southern Africa. It endangers not only the affected countries but also entire regions and world peace.

The two sides agreed that the existence of the apartheid system is the main obstacle to the peaceful and successful development of the peoples of this region, along their own chosen path of development, free of external threats and interference. They underscored their joint view that apartheid must not be reformed but eliminated, and stressed the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa. In this connection, the two sides stressed the need for comprehensive and binding sanctions against South Africa, in line with chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

Erich Honecker said the GDR will continue to give as much solidarity and support as it is able to the liberated states and peoples of Africa, to the independent states of southern Africa, to the ANC of South Africa, and to SWAPO of Namibia, in their struggle for peace and social progress, the elimination of apartheid, the establishment of a united, democratic, and nonracist South Africa, and the independence of Namibia.

Erich Honecker's talk with the Frontline delegation was also attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Hans Eichler; and Wolfgang Meyer, head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department.

Zambian Ambassador Fine Mushaukwa Liboma, Angolan Ambassador Agostinho Andre[illegible]ndes de Carvalho; Zimbabwean Ambassador Jackson Mvenge; Tanzanian Ambassador Mahmoud Issa; and Mozambican Ambassador Julio Goncala Braga, were also present at the meeting.

Holds Conference, Departs 21 Apr

LD221130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN) -- The representatives of the Frontline States in southern Africa, who are at present visiting the GDR, said this evening that they are very satisfied with the talks they have held in Berlin. At an international news conference at the end of their 2-day stay, Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Luke John Mwananshiku stressed that in the exchange of views a great degree of agreement on a broad range of issues was noted. The GDR, although not a member of the Nonaligned Movement, shares many of these countries' expectations and agrees with them in the United Nations and in all other international forums. The goal of this first stop on a trip to Europe's socialist states has been achieved fully.

Angolan Justice Minister Fernando Franca Van Dunem pointed out that this is the first time that such a high-ranking delegation from the Frontline States has traveled to the countries of the socialist community. The mission is primarily one of thanks for the solidarity that has been shown for many years, partly before independence.

Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Witness Mangwende reaffirmed the determination of the Frontline States to continue with all means the fight against the peace-threatening apartheid regime in South Africa. The struggle for the abolition of apartheid and for Namibia's freedom is also a contribution to safeguarding world peace. Pressure must be put on the United States, Britain, and the FRG especially, which have so far prevented effective sanctions against South Africa.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa praised the increasing support of the socialist countries for regional economic cooperation in southern Africa. Liberation from economic dependence on South Africa is essential for the final victory over apartheid.

Mozamibican Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbanze noted that many of the young people sent to socialist countries after the liberation of his country for vocational training are today being of great service to the people of Mozambique as teachers, technicians, and pilots and in other responsible positions.

Finally, Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman from the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who chaired the news conference, said the visit by a delegation of the Frontline States in southern Africa is a great pleasure and honor for the GDR. People and government feel closely allied with their just struggle. "Our solidarity also belongs to the oppressed in South Africa, to the ANC, and to Namibia's independence struggle under the leadership of SWAPO. The course and the results of the visit, particularly the cordial meeting of our African guests with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Council of State chairman, emphatically stressed this."

The delegation ended its visit to the GDR this evening. It was given a warm send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

MEYER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON ZAMBIA

LD271351 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr (ADN) -- Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, described the latest attack by the South African racist regime on the Republic of Zambia as an underhand act of renewed criminal violation of international law. The outraged people and Government of the GDR condemn this bloody act, in which Zambian citizens died, in the strongest possible terms, the spokesman said.

Those in power in Pretoria hope, with their murderous campaigns against the independent African neighbor states, to counter the hopelessness of the deep crisis of the apartheid system. At the same time they hope by this means to secure the votes of even the most extreme racists in the forthcoming election farce, from which the black population is excluded. Hence, the speaker continued, they combine the escalation of violence and terror inside South Africa with the redoubling of military adventurism.

Only a few days ago, members of a high-ranking delegation of the Frontline States of southern Africa, during their official visit to the GDR, described the regime's policy toward its neighbors as extremely aggressive and dangerous. The murder of innocent people in Zambia underlines the urgency of the appeal of the Frontline States to the international public to give all possible support to the struggle for the most elementary human rights in South Africa, and to isolate the racist Botha regime from the rest of the world. Repeatedly, it is shown that the apartheid system, which, without the support of imperialist circles would be a thing of the past, is the main obstacle to the peaceful and successful development of the peoples of southern Africa. It threatens world peace and international security.

As Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, told the Frontline States' delegation, the GDR will continue to support the liberated states of southern Africa, the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia in their struggle for peace and social progress; for the removal of apartheid; for the setting up of a unified, democratic and nonracist South Africa; and for the independence of Namibia.

FISCHER GREETS ARRIVING ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD272208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Apr 87 (ADN) -- Berhanu Bayeh, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived this evening for an official visit to the GDR lasting several days. He had been invited by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, who warmly welcomed his guest and his entourage at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport, which was decked with the flags of both countries and the red flag of the international workers' movement.

Leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry attended the welcoming ceremony. Lemma Gutema [name as received], ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in the GDR, was present.

Afterward, Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Bayeh met for their first talks. During these talks they expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of collaboration between the GDR and Ethiopia in all areas.

DELEGATES CONTINUE TO ADDRESS FDGB CONGRESS

Paper Lists Attendees

AU241407 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 23 April on page 2 carries a list of 114 foreign delegations or individuals attending the 11th FDGB Congress, which started on 22 April in East Berlin. The list includes the following delegations and names, which are spelled as published:

A WFTU delegation headed by Secretary General Ibrahim Zakaria; Said Wali, vice president of the Central Council of the Afghan Trade Unions (CCATU); a delegation of the National Union of Angolan Working People (UNTA) headed by Secretary General Pascoal Luvualu; a delegation of the Ethiopian Trade Union Federation (ETU) headed by Chairman Tadesse Tamirat; a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions headed by Central Council Secretary Rusi Kararusinov; Manuel Jesus Jimenez, secretary of the National Commando of Working People of Chile (CNT); Luis Fuentalba, vice president of the National Trade Union Coordinating Body (CNS); Bernardo Vargas, secretary general of the Foreign Committee of the Unity Central Organization of the Working People of Chile (CUT); a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Central Committee Secretary Li Rongguang; a delegation of the FRG's DGB headed by Deputy Chairman Gustav Fehrenbach; Ali Saif Moqbil, chairman of the Federation of Yemenite Trade Unions (FYTU) of the Yemen Arab Republic; Abdul Karim Nasser Ahmed, organizational secretary of the Trade Union Federation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (ANID);

Marjan Orazen, member of the Presidium of the Federal Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (SSJ); a delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Kampuchea(CCKTU) headed by Central Committee Secretary Duong Sovang; a delegation of the Korean Trade Unions headed by Kang Jong Pal, deputy chairman of the general federation; a delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) headed by Deputy Secretary General Rene Penalver; a delegation of the Lao Trade Union Federation (FSL) headed by Somboume Vangnabountham, deputy chairman of the Central Committee; a delegation of the Mongolian Trade Unions (MUE) headed by Central Council Secretary Nasaljawin Gerelsuren; Rafael Chavez, chairman of the Sandinist Central Organization of Trade Unions of Nicaragua (CST) in the fourth region;

Ibrahim Balous, secretary general of the Palestinian Trade Union Federation (PTUF)-Damascus; a delegation of the OPZZ headed by Chairman Alfred Miodowicz; a delegation of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania (UGSR) headed by Deputy Central Council Chairman Ionas Dumitru; a delegation of the Soviet Trade Unions headed by Deputy Central Council Chairman Vladimir Grigoryevich Lomonosov; Odeh Kassis, secretary general of the General Syrian Trade Union Federation (FGSTS); a delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of the CSSR (ROH) headed by Ivan Gonko, first deputy chairman of the Central Council and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council; a delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions(SZOT) headed by chairman Sandor Gaspar; John Black, vice president of the National Union of Health Employees in the U.S. American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO); a delegation of the Vietnam Confederaion of Trade Unions (TCDVN) headed by Central Committee Secretary Le Phong; a delegation of the ILO headed by Jose Antonio Aguiriano, chief of the Bureau for International Labor Exchange Employees of the International Labor Exchange.

Hungary's Gaspar Speaks

LD231859 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, April 23 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), addressed the 11th congress of the Confederatrion of

Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) Wednesday evening, and welcomed participants on behalf of the Hungarian trade unions.

"Since its birth, the international working class movement has made efforts to foster its relations, and this has always served to express solidarity. The building of relations, the exchange of experiences is particularly important today. No-one can successfully solve their tasks unless they take into consideration the general experiences of the international working class movement.

"There are elements of the 11th congress of the FDGB which are valuable internationally. The report of Comrade Tisch has convinced us that the people and the working class of the GDR are progressing along the proper path. We appreciate the results attained in the economic and social-welfare field in the past decades. All this strengthens not only the GDR, but serves the benefit of the entire trade union, left-wing revolutionary movement.

"The FDGB contributes to the perfection of the social relations, to increasing the country's economic strength, and to the representation and protection of the interests of the workers in an exemplary manner," said Sandor Gaspar.

WFTU Head Speaks

AU261955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 87 p 6

["From the speech by WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariyah" given at the FDGB congress in Berlin on 22 April]

[Text] Roughly half a year ago this congress hall witnessed an event of outstanding significance in trade union life. The 11th World Trade Union Congress hosted by the FDGB united more than 1,000 participants who represented almost 300 million working people of different affiliations, countries, trends, and social systems. Today nobody can deny the importance of this event, and its great impact on the life and activities of our movement.

During the congress and ever since then everybody has greatly appreciated the outstanding speech given to the congress by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. The way the role and incorporation of the trade union organizations in the socialist society was emphasized was very interesting for all participants.

All of us left Berlin last September certain that the 11th World Trade Union Congress had ushered in great opportunities for us to unite our forces to make the actions of the trade union movement more effective and to make them increasingly agree with the aspirations of millions of working people to live in peace and to achieve social progress. The message from Berlin now dominates the ideas of hundreds of thousands of trade union leaders to the effect that what unites us prevails over all that separates us.

We rejoice at your gains and sincerely wish you success in the future. To us, every success of the FDGB constitutes a success of the international trade union movement, a success for the WFTU and a success for all those who are watching with respect the active role the GDR plays in defending peace, in promoting the dialogue and the creation of the proper conditions for normal relations between states on the basis of mutual respect and advantage.

Europe must be free from nuclear missiles. This is the requirement of the time and a significant step to freeing the world of all nuclear weapons by the turn of the century, as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Virtually all European trade union centers uphold a similar if not identical position with respect to the problem of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons. The attitude adopted on this issue by the European Trade Union Federation in February does not differ from the constantly repeated position of the WFTU and of its European branch organization. We believe that this constitutes a solid foundation for joint actions by all trade unions centers.

Your 11th congress is investigating how the enlistment of the trade unions in further fashioning socialism in the GDR can be promoted. Your goal consists of further enhancing the standard of living and of using science and technology to make work easier while strictly respecting the aspect of the right to work and full employment. In clear-cut contradiction to this, big capital and the monopolies in the capitalist countries are striving to curb the rights of the trade unions and to exploit science and technology to employ fewer working people and to daily augment the army of the jobless.

Since its founding the name of the FDGB was to be equated with solidarity. We are certain that your 11th congress will elevate to a higher level the powerful actions of solidarity that have become a major item on the agenda for all the members of your organization.

This is not the first time I have visited your blossoming capital of Berlin and I would like to avail myself of this opportunity on the occasion of the festivities on the 750th anniversary of Berlin to express profound gratitude for the cordial hospitality always accorded by the Berliners to the WFTU and to me personally. After the two world wars that emanated from Berlin, this city, the GDR capital, became a synonym for a policy of peace, a policy serving the genuine interests of the working people.

EDUCATION MINISTRY 'CONCERNED' ABOUT YOUTH MORALE

DW211135 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 20 Apr 87 p 14

[Unattributed article: "Turned Off by Garment of Honor"]

[Text] The GDR Ministry for Public Education is concerned about the sinking morale of East German youth. Aides of Minister Margot Honecker outlined to selected ideologically loyal educators all over the country in past weeks a dark picture of the young socialist generation. The main complaints: the growth of pacifist trends among GDR youth; the FDJ, the state youth organization, is not being taken seriously anymore; the FDJ uniform, the blue shirt of young people loyal to the state, is an "embarassment"; and FDJ members come to compulsory meetings at schools in civilian clothes and put the "garment of honor" on at the last moment. According to members of the Honecker ministry, GDR youth is not interest in its press either. Instead of studying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the inclination to watch Western television is increasing all the time, the complaint says. Not even the daily JUNGE WELT, the FDJ central organ paper, interests young people, although the newspaper is more casual than most GDR papers and deals with the problems of youth with, for example, sexual advice and enlightenment.

According to the ministry, the indifference is also the fault of teachers. They, too, do not read JUNGE WELT and there is no evaluation of the newspaper in classes. The educators' realization that students can hardly implement the knowledge they derive from history and state citizenship classes into political action contributes to social disinterest. The consequence of the general corruption of morals — antisocial action by GDR youth — is increasing rapidly. At present 10 percent of minors in big cities are being aided by youth assistance organizations.

EEC PREPARES TO DISCUSS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD271925 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Luxembourg, April 27 (MTI) — The foreign ministers of the Common Market granted authority to the EEC Commission Monday, to discuss a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Hungary.

Monday, the second day of the conference, the foreign ministers of the Common Market member states heard a report presented by Willy de Clercq, member of the EEC Commission responsible for international relations, on preparations for discussing a trade and economic cooperation agreement between the Common Market and Hungary. The Council of Foreign Ministers, which was informed in detail about the theme at its sessions in February and March, held a short discussion and unanimously granted the authorization to the EEC Commission to launch genuine talks with representatives of the Hungarian Government, which can lead to the signing of a trade and economic cooperation agreement.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD100900 Budapest MTI in English 1811 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI) — The president of the Information Office, Rezso Banyasz government spokesman told the press on the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers that the council had approved Gyorgy Lazar's account of his talks with Georgi Atanasov, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The government discussed the progress to upgrade the production pattern of the industry as put forward by the minister of industry. They decided that the pace is not satisfactory and that more measures will have to be taken to speed up restructuring industry to better comply with needs, and also because industry has a key role in the intensive development of the national economy.

Answering questions Rezso Banyasz elaborating industrial restructuring, stressed that the programme is based on a selective industrial development scheme. The government expects the scheme to improve domestic supplies and expand exports. Export surplus should originate in higher processed products and industry should be capable of producing more. The first results of restructuring policies are beginning to show results as mining is now concentrated with efficient mining companies. More effort must be put in renewing obsolete metalurgical equipment.

It is planned that the proportion of materials and energy used in the industrial structure should decrease from the present 37 per cent to 35, and the processing industry should raise its 63 per cent share within the total industry to 65, and by the year 2000 to at least 70 per cent. The key branches of processing industry have accomplished remarkable results — industrial production grew by 1.4 per cent, that of the vehicle industry by 3.7, communications by 5, instrument by 4, and plastics processing by 3.5 per cent. Such favourable trends should be speeded up and strengthened, the spokesman said.

Rezso Banyasz spoke of the impact of restructuring. No doubt, he said, that such a large scale programme affecting hundreds of businesses and thousands of workers, can not be pursued without conflicts. It is to be hoped that changes will take place whereby people will move about from uneconomical areas to the more profitable.

The spokesman also said that "we are not taking the road of capitalism. No one in this country is going to shut down factories with tens of thousands of employees or sack ten per cent of the workers, as has happened in some West-European countries. Nobody will be left without a job. In that respect as well the government carefully considers every step it takes, and discusses them with all the related bodies, such as the unions.

When the 7th Five-Year Plan was assembled, Rezso Banyasz went on to say, the subsidy to science and technological development was considerably increased. Because of the present economic difficulties, however, the government is forced to make a moderate cutback on the research and development expenditures. They will remain a key element in the budget, and efforts will be made to honour scientific research workers better financially. In the future, however, research projects will be evaluated in terms of contribution to modernizing and developing the economy, so a selective subsidizing and economizing policy on resources will be followed, he stressed.

Rezso Banyasz pointed out, that devoluting uneconomic operations also costs money. The government encourages enterprises first to consider how to replace obsolete products and create profitable lines before resorting to liquidation and winding up of business.

On the experience with the measures taken to limit the sales of alcohol Rezso Banyasz remarked that no significant drop in consumption has been noticed as yet, but favourable tendencies have started. The spokesman said it was very remarkable that the Patriotic People's Front gave an account of voluntary work worth 16,000 million forints last year. That is equivalent of 15 fts worth of work by every citizen of the country, and the willingness to take part in voluntary work is growing, especially in small communities.

On a competition of the Daniel Berzsenyi Society, which was called "What is a home country today?", he said that national identity, the new awareness of being a nation is based on a popular-national federation, a consensus to work for the attainment of socialist goals. The consensus is strong and unanimous, because our national interests are in line with the general trend of progress. He also spoke of the cornerstones of patriotic education, the service of peace and cooperation between peoples in external policy, and a service to work, to lead a decent life and an active love of the home country. The Hungary find it important to collectively seek and find a Hungarian answer to our great national problems, Rezso Banyasz stressed. [sentence as received]

Statement on Budget Measures

LD121748 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 12 Apr 87

["Statement of the Council of Ministers" — headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI) — Analyzing the country's economic situation at its last session, the Hungarian Government decided on further measures to improve labour efficiency, and to reduce the costs of the budget. In accordance with the decision of the government, consumer's price subsidies have to be further reduced, and consumer's prices raised. Simultaneously to the consumer's price rises, social-welfare and income supplementing measures are to be taken.

I.

From April 13, the prices of meat, meat preparations and meat tins are to go up by an average 18 per cent. Within this, the price of carcase meat is to go up by 20-22 per cent, of meat preparations by about 16 per cent, of poultry meat by about 19 per cent.

The price of cooking fat and oil and bacon is to increase by an average of 12 per cent. The price of meat tins and food tins containing meat is to go up by an average 12.9 per cent, of deep-frozen meat and meat-preparations by 17.6 per cent.

The prices of commercial catering and workplace catering are to also go up. The cost norms of all health, educational and social-welfare institutions that provide meals are to go up by an average 8 per cent. The fees in children's and students' welfare organizations are to go up proportionately. The fees to be paid for workplace meals are to be determined by the employers, with the agreement of the trade union.

In the interest of increasing budgetary incomes, the price of beer and spirituous liquors are to go up by an average 10 per cent, respectively.

In view of the rise in prices of import basic materials and the increase of other production costs, the price of several engineering industry consumption goods, and of soap is to also go up. For example, the price of refrigerators will be an average 5.5 per cent higher, of gas appliances 3-5 per cent, of electric boilers 3.6 per cent, certain therapeutic appliances and dental products by 5.3 per cent. The price of soap is to go up an average 6 per cent.

II.

Simultaneously with the price measures, the Council of Ministers has decided on raising several monetary social benefits, with effect from April 1.

The pensions of pensioners over the age of 70, and seriously handicapped persons, have been raised by 7 per cent with effect from January 1, 1987, but at least by a monthly 180 forints. The government has decided to supplement this by a further one per cent, by a minimum monthly 40 forints.

The sum of family allowances is to be raised by a monthly 60 forints for each child, and the sum of the income allowances for children will also increase by 60 forints, from 240 to 300 forints a month. The sum of supplementation paid alongside the child care allowance is to also increase by a monthly 60 forints, from 440 to 500 forints.

The income allowance of students of higher and secondary-level educational institutions is to also increase by a monthly 60 forints.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD261540 Budapest MTI in English 1410 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- On Sunday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, left for Moscow to attend the conference of permanent CMEA representatives on the further development of socialist economic integration.

USSR'S LOGINOV VISITS BUDAPEST 21-23 APR

LD240503 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- Vadim Loginov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs visited Budapest April 21st to 23rd, where he was received by Dr. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Gyula Horn, state secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs held official talks with the guest. At the meeting, where Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary was also present, Vadim Loginov gave a briefing on the Soviet evaluation of the most recent meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and the United States secretary of state. The Soviet deputy foreign minister and his Hungarian hosts exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and examined trends in Hungarian-Soviet relations.

DELEGATION OF AFRICAN FRONTLINE STATES ARRIVES

Ministers Open Talks

LD271318 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI) — A delegation of African Front Line States arrived in Budapest Monday on invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The members of the delegation are Luke John Mwananshiku, foreign minister of the Republic of Zambia, Benjamin Mkapa, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Witness Mangwende foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Fernando Franca Van Dumen minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola and Daniel Saul Mbanze deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi.

Following, talks began at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kadar Receives Delegation

LD271700 Budapest MTI in English 1325 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI) — Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party, met the joint delegation of ministers of the African Front Line States at the headquarters of the Central Committee Monday. The members of the delegation are Luke John Mwananshiku, foreign minister of the Republic of Zambia, Benjamin Mkapa, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Witness Mangwende, foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Fernando de Franca van Dunem, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Angola, and Daniel Saul Mbanze, deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola. Present at the meeting were Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs, and Joszef Gyorke, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee.

At the meeting, in a cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the tense situation in the southern part of Africa, on the apartheid politics of the Republic of South Africa, and on the acts of economic and military aggression initiated against the progressive states of the region. It was concluded that the racist regime is capable of opposing domestic and international public opinion and the UN resolutions only because of the open or taciturn support of certain capaitalist circles. The delegation of the Front Line countries stressed that the total elimination of apartheid is a condition for solving the crisis in the southern part of the continent.

Janos Kadar concluded that the Front Line countries and Hungary have similar evaluations of the situation in the southern part of Africa and expressed his agreement on ways to solve the crisis. He stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic took a definite position for the complete elimination of racial discrimination anf for the freedom of the South African people and the independence of Namibia, stated that it is in solidarity with the Front Line States subject to aggression, and continues to support the progressive liberation organizations of the region.

Holds Press Conference

LD272328 Budapest MTI in English 1924 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI) — A delegation of the ministers of the African Front Line States Monday held cordial and friendly talks in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Luke John Mwananshiku, foreign minister of Zambia, forwarded the thanks of the Front Line leaders to the Hungarian Government for the support it provided to the countries of the South African area that have gained independence, and to the liberation movements. The members of the delegation unanimously stressed that the reason for the tension in the region is the policy of the Pretoria regime that receives external support, and which endeavours to destabilize the Front Line States through military intervention, the open support of the counter-revolutionary forces, and economic pressure, and which occupies Namibia illegally. The ministers set forth the measures which serve to strengthen the independence of their countries, and peace and security in the region. Discussing international issues they stressed their governments take a stand for unclear disarmament, and support the initiatives of the Soviet Union to reduce nuclear armaments.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi noted that Hungary condemns the apartheid policy of the Pretoria system, its attacks against the Front Line States, its economic blackmailing activity. He assured the countries and liberation movements of the South African region of Hungary's solidarity.

The members of the delegation of African Front Line States held an international press conference Monday afternoon. The African politicians outlined the efforts made by the Front Line States to counter-balance the South African policy which endangers the region, and to ease their economic dependency on the Republic of South Africa. They stressed that the Front Line States, together with several other countries of the region, take effective measures to unite their economic resources and possibilities.

In connection with the internal situation in South Africa, they noted that a peaceful solution is possible only if the Pretoria system shows actual readiness to launch genuine talks with the true representatives of the black majority. However, they pointed out that, in the current situation, the determining element in the fight against the South African regime can only be armed fight, and talks can be complementing elements of the solution.

The foreign minister of Zimbabwe stressed that the Front Line States consider guaranteeing the internal security of Mozambique to be an issue that concerns the existence of the entire region. He said that thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers assist the fight against armed gangs in Mozambique. The Tanzanian foreign minister said that all the Front Line States contribute to this fight in various forms, in proportion with their possibilities.

Departs 28 Apr

LD280818 Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- The delegation of African Frontline countries which had visited Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi left Budapest Tuesday morning. The delegation which included Foreign Ministers Luke John Mwananshiku of the Republic of Zambia, Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania and Witness Mangwenda of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Minister of Justice Fernando de Franca Van Dunem of the People's Republic of Angola and Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Saul Mbanze of the People's Republic of Mozambique were seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi.

GASPAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FDGB CONGRESS

LD212217 Budapest MTI in English 1352 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left for Berlin Tuesday, to attend the 11th Congress of the Confederation of Free German Trades Unions (FDGB). The delegation was seen off by Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NORWAY CP CONGRESS

LD271921 Budapest MTI in English 1506 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party delegation, which participated in the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway under the leadership of Janos Lukacs, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Baranya County Committee of the HSWP, returned to Budapest Monday. In Oslo, Janos Lukacs forwarded the greetings of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee to participants of the congress. He held talks with party Chairman Hans Kleven, and party Deputy Chairman Ingrid Negard. Janos Lukacs met Torbjorn Jabland, secretary of the Norwegian Labour Party, and discussed timely issues of cooperation between the two parties.

BRIEFS

JOINT JAPANESE CORPORATION -- MTI -- An agreement was signed in the Budapest Congress Center on 21 April to establish a lysin factory in Kaba. At the press conference which followed, it was explained that the newly founded Hungarian-Japanese Fermentation Joint Stock Corporation will produce 5,000 metric tons of lysin annually and will set up a factory on the site of the Kabai sugar factory. The signing of the agreement was attended by Ryozo Mogi, ambassador of Japan to Budapest. On Tuesday [21 April] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai received in his office the following people, who are in Hungary for the signing of the statutory document of the Hungarian-Japanese Fermentation Joint Stock Corporation: Mikio Kato, chairman of the Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co. Ltd.; Shoi Kuriyama, vice chairman of Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.; and Douglas Gustafson, European regional director of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The reception and talks were attended by Istvan Szabo, chairman of the Hajdusagi Agricultural Union, and Ivan Novobaczky, director of the same body. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Apr 87 p 4 AU]

GWIAZDA DISCUSSES POLISH-SOVIET ENTERPRISES

AU262029 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17-20 Apr 87 p 1

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Joint Polish-Soviet Enterprises" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Bartoszewicz] The USSR's role as our country's main economic partner means that the process of creating joint enterprises with the Soviet Union arouses much public interest. What importance will these joint enterprises have for our economy?

[Gwiazda] The creation of joint enterprises with the USSR creates an opportunity to solve many problems which, in view of objective conditions for national economic development, we would be unable to solve alone. I am particularly thinking of a lack of investment resources, a shortage of convertible currency for the purchase of machinery and equipment from capitalist countries, and problems connected with the supply of raw materials.

[Bartoszewicz] However, the main goal of joint enterprises is to improve operational efficiency?

[Gwiazda] Yes. It should lead to a reduction in per unit costs of producing commodities in view of the larger scale of production, the expansion and enhancement of specialization and cooperation, the accelerated application of scientific and technical progress, and the joint solution of research and development problems. This will result in the domestic market being better supplied by way of an increase in supply and the range of commodities offered. [passage omitted]

[Bartoszewicz] How far advanced is work on the setting up of the first five joint enterprises?

[Gwiazda] I must admit the work is somewhat behind schedule in relations to initial expectations. Besides, the 14 April PZPR Central Committee Politburo session communique discusses this. This is because we had to reach bilateral agreement that involved a lot of work on the subject of production programs and essential investments. It is also necessary to give precise form to certain currency and investment problems. The 30th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in February of this year recommended that the PPR and USSR Finance Ministries quickly reach appropriate agreements and obligated the relevant ministers and organizations on both sides to formulate and agree on economic and technical principles. This work was accelerated following the USSR Council of Ministers adoption of a resolution on the setting up and operation on USSR territory of joint enterprises, international associations, and USSR and other CEMA state organizations.

[Bartoszewicz] Thus, everything, indicates that the first joint enterprises will be set up fairly soon. We are entering a new stage in economic relations with the USSR and other CEMA states and new things do not come about easily. However, we should remember that this concerns unprecedented activities on the scale of the entire socialist community.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV ARRIVES AT TRYBUNA LUDU REQUEST

AU262017 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 87 p 4

[Text] PAP -- Viktor Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and PRAVDA editor in chief, arrived in Poland on 21 April at the invitation of Jarzy Majka, TRYBUNA LUDU's editor in chief. On the first day of his visit, he held talks at TRYBUNA LUDU and at the PZPR Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Center for Political and Propaganda Studies, where he met with its director, Janusz Kolczynski, and with members of the center's leadership.

WOJCIK RECEIVES, TALKS WITH USSR'S OSIPOV 17 APR

AU240851 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] PAP — Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received N. Osipov, USSR vice minister of foreign trade, on 17 April. They examined current trade and economic exchange stemming from this year's trade protocol an discussed some aspects of cooperation next year, including new forms of direct cooperation.

GORYWODA, CSSR DELEGATION HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD252223 Warsaw PAP in English 1911 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 — In accordance with the principle of the continuity of the process of the coordination of economic plans between Poland and Czechoslovakia, working economic consultations were held in the planning commission at the Council of Ministers here today. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Vitezslav Vinklarka was received by the chairman of the Polish State Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda.

SD, DPRK PARTY DELEGATES VIEW COOPERATION

AU240857 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- On 18 April there was a meeting between Kim Song-yul, acting chairman of the DPRK Social Democratic Party, who has been invited to Poland by the SD Central Committee, and Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, SD Central Committee chairman, on the subject of cooperation between both parties in the international sphere and on further paths of cooperation.

Asked by a PAP reporter about his party's participation in DPRK socioeconomic and political life and about his feelings about the talks with representatives of the Polish authorities and SD so far, Kim Song-yul underlined the Social Democratic Party's energetic participation in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan which has started this year. He indicated his party's unequivocal support for DPRK leader Kim Il-song's peaceful proposal to unite, Korea, including his offer of making the "first step" in this direction -- senior-level military talks with South Korea. Speaking about the friendship linking the DPRK and Poland, he said that both our peoples are building socialism and struggling for peace, which is a condition required for consolidating the system of social justice. There is no one in our country who wants war, said the DPRK guest. If war did break out on the Korean peninsula on account of the deployment of American nuclear weapons in the south, it could quickly become a world war. That is why the DPRK has proposed a nuclear-free zone in this part of Asia. [paragraph continues]

Poland's support for the DPRK initiatives was confirmed at the Friday meeting with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski. In fact, our countries' peace policy in the international arena is a struggle for one and the same cause -- a peaceful future for our peoples, continents, and the whole world. Members of the SD and Korean Social Democratic Party are taking part in this struggle, at the side of the PZPR and Workers Party of Korea.

SD DELEGATION VISITS ITALY, ATTENDS CONGRESS

LD272330 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 27 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Bozydar Sosien]

[Text] Rome, April 27 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the SD Democratic Party of Poland headed by Sejm (parliament) deputy speaker and CC deputy chairman Marek Wieczorek held talks with the leadership of the Italian Republican Party, PRI, and participated in the congress of the PRI in Florence.

Both our hitherto contacts and current talks are proof that one can pursue a useful dialogue between parties of such different political profiles while agreeing that they can contribute to the further development of relations between Poland and Italy, Wieczorek told PAP. In talks attended by PRI secretary Giovanni Spadolini both sides stressed that the SD and the PRI should have their share in enriching the results which the January visit of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Italy brought about. On the broader platform -- through joint efforts for the defense of peace and the construction of mutual trust between states, in the smaller scale -- through joint efforts supporting the development of Polish-Italian economic and cultural cooperation.

We held many talks with members of the PRI representing handicraft, small businesses and cooperatives. They showed big interest in the development of joint production undertakings with relevant Polish plants, Wieczorek said. Wieczorek stressed that the SD delegation met with a friendly reception during all talks which were characterized by the will of seeking any possible platforms of Polish-Italian cooperation.

VATICAN'S SILVESTRINI CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Policy 'Convergence' Seen

LD271654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] (Andrzey Wiechowicz) discusses the dialogue between Poland and the Vatican in connection with the visit to Poland by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Vatican Council for Public Affairs, who directs the Vatican's foreign relations:

[Wiechowicz] This dialogue is developing favorably. The wide range of talks held by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini with Minister Marian Orzechowski have shown the significance of European issues and Polish-Vatican contacts for both sides. They are of even greater significance because Pope John Paul will soon come to Poland, which is why it is necessary to consider the Warsaw talks with Archbishop Silvestrini in light of the approaching event. John Paul II has given a new dynamism to the Vatican's international activities with his numerous foreign visits, during which he has raised in his homilies all contemporary problems -- moral, social, and economic -- without avoiding controversial matters. The personality and style of John Paul II also shape Vatican policy.

In basic problems of the contemporary world there is a convergence between Polish foreign policy and the attitude adopted by the Vatican and its diplomatic service. Peace and security are aims evident on both sides. The numerous statements by John Paul II on arms reduction, the introduction of necessary means of arms control, and the honest involvement of all states in disarmament negotiations or on the peaceful use of space are well known. The striving of the church for the attainment of an understanding in East-West relations is developed against this background. Other problems raised by the church are the just division of goods, the solution to the problem of hunger in the world, or the easing of the debt burden on the developing nations.

This convergence in views on the problems of the contemporary world is of major significance for relations between the Vatican and Poland, which since 1974 have taken on the form of permanent contacts. At present, it can be said, the time is ripe for a full normalization and establishment of diplomatic relations. That would be the logical sequel to the increasingly lively and comprehensive dialogue between the Vatican and Poland, in which an important role is played by church-state relations.

Exchanges Views; To Depart

LD280219 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 27 -- Secretary of the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, Archbishop Achille Silvestrini tomorrow ends his visit to Poland at the invitation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. [sentence as received]

The Polish and Vatican sides exchanged opinions on bilateral and international issues. They emphasized the necessity to redouble efforts for the cause of peace and disarmament, and for strengthening the principles of international cooperation in the spirit of confidence and mutual understanding. Referring to the memorable visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Vatican and his meeting with His Holiness John Paul II, the two sides spent much time discussing preparations for the people's third pilgrimage to Poland. In this context they expressed their appreciation of activities by the government and Episcopate joint commission and cooperation of government and church authorities at the local level. They also expressed the wish that another visit by the Polish-born pope to his homeland should also serve the development of relations between the state and the church and between the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See.

The talks proceeded in the climate of openness and mutual understanding and helped to deepen the exchange of views on crucial topics connected with those relations, and possibilities for their further development.

PZPR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS 16 APR

LD170147 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 -- PUWP CC Commission for International Affairs held its meeting here today to discuss a draft programme of development of ideological cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU until 1990 and PUWP's activities aimed at the implementation of arrangements ensuing from the Warsaw meeting of fraternal parties' CC secretaries for international and ideological affairs.

Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ernest Kucza opened the discussion during which the speakers pointed to the valuable contents and innovatory character of the programme of development of ideological cooperation worked-out on the initiative of leaders of both parties, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The programme is the first document in the history of relations between the two parties which treats in such a comprehensive and definite way the cooperation in the field of broadly understood ideological superstructure.

The commission stressed the need for and importance of the consistent application of the time-table of the implementation of the programme in order to actively contribute to the development of comprehensive relations of friendship and cooperation among fraternal states and nations in accordance with the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 27th congress of the CPSU.

While reviewing tasks ensuing from the arrangements of fraternal parties adopted during the Warsaw meeting of CC secretaries for international and ideological affairs, members of the commission stressed the importance of enriching the exchange of experiences in the practice of socialist building, of improving and deepening of cooperation of socialist states in all fields in accord with the results of the November working meeting of leaders of communist and workers' parties of CMEA member states held in Moscow.

The commission also discussed definite activities on the part of the PUWP aimed at strengthening socialist states' peace offensive, improving the ideological and propaganda activities of fraternal parties in tune with the requirements and demands of the current complex international situation.

MESSNER CHAIRS PRON COOPERATION MEETING

LD250430 Warsaw PAP in English 2208 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 — The Polish Government Presidium and representatives of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) met here today to discuss a government report on the implementation of the first PRON congress motions by state administration bodies and main programmatic assumptions stemming from draft documents for the second PRON congress which have been presented to the government leadership. The session was chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Opening the session, Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, said that the majority of 261 motions presented to central state administration bodies for implementation had been put into practice. Cabinet members and ministers discussed basic issues of cooperation with PRON.

Franciszek Kubiczek, vice-chairman of the government Planning Commission, underscored that draft theses of the second stage of economic reforms were prepared jointly with PRON representatives.

Jerzy Bajszczak, minister of construction, regional planning and municipal economy, took a stand on housing issues, which are in the focus of PRON interest. He said the threat of missing the targets provided for by the five-year plan to construct 1,050-1,150 thousand apartments was quite real.

Janusz Pawlowski, minister of labour, wages and social affairs, pointed to the moves which were to help strictly relate incomes to the effects of work, productivity and effectiveness contracts should be used to eliminate irregularities and unfair pay relations.

Zygmunt Rybicki characterized the administrative moves which are to bring decision-making centres closer to citizens. "We are giving priority to systemic solutions which lead to awarding bonuses for competence at every work post," he said.

"It proved impossible to implement all the postulates of the first PRON congress in the way and to the extent postulated by it," said Jerzy Jaskiernia, PRON National Council's general secretary.

"This results in the need to more actively counteract bureaucratic trends in the administration and to prevent aspirations to keep unnecessary centralized structures of management and unwillingness towards public initiatives," he added.

"A factor which is not conducive to social and economic reforms is the persisting phenomenon of escapism into privacy on the part of a section of citizens and their passiveness in public life," Jaskiernia said.

Wincenty Lewandowski, National Council's vice-chairman, underscored that the second stage of the reform called for real progress in reaching economic equilibrium, more dynamic exports and changes in the economy's material and organizational structure. This was one of the conclusions contained in the report on the state of economic reform in Poland prepared by PRON. Moves aimed to reach equilibrium must be comprehensive and sweeping. They should lead to buyer's edge over manufacturers in goods turnover.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner underscored that PRON found a permanent place in the state's socio-political life. PRON authors many initiatives which are also used by the government. Messner declared to further cooperate with PRON, including the participation of government representatives in the work of the movement's second congress.

The prime minister said that the introduction of the second stage of the reform would call for a tremendous common effort from all the political and social forces in the state.

"What is more important than consent to the general shape of transformations is the support for specific solutions because they decide about the possibility of economic acceleration," he said.

"The government accepts the motions contained in PRON documents as ones to be put into practice, but the implementation of some of them will take a longer time, while some others require political approval," Messner said.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC REFORM STAFF

LD252331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] It is necessary to fight superficial information concerning the second stage of the economic reform, said Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a meeting of the staff steering the campaign for explanation and consultation concerning the second stage.

The need to improve the system of information about our economic situation was also discussed during the proceedings. The opinions of various circles on this subject will be published. The work forces will be informed about the current situation of their enterprises. Journalists, specialists, scientists, and representatives of interested departments taking part in the staff meeting, shared their opinions concerning methods of propagating the economic reform.

Taking part in the discussions were Deputy Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Zdzislaw Sadowski; Professors Aleksander Lukasiewicz, Urszula Wojciechowska, and Marian Ostrowski; Assistant Professor Andrzej Sopocko; Wincenty Lewandowski; and Jerzy Urban. The discussions were summed up by Jan Glowczyk.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORIAL EYES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU221146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Allies of Reform"]

[Text] People who are energetic, enterprising, and possessing great knowledge and high qualifications are the natural allies of the accelerated reform to the economy for the reform gives them the chance to satisfy their creative ambitions, establish their professional status, and receive rapid promotion. In other words, the allies and spokesmen of the reform should be, and generally are, engineers and technicians.

For who should feel more responsible for modernity becoming the driving force which will give the Polish economy the expected development propulsion? Will it be possible to reduce the level of imports for industry? Will we manage to introduce our own technology, accelerating the rational consumption of raw materials, fuels, and energy? To what extent will we make our products more attractive and increase our industry's export potential? What will our contribution to world technological thought be, and what possibilities will we have of sharing our technological solutions with other countries?

No one will take the place of the engineering community in the performance of these tasks. Not even the best choice of economic strategy and best institutional solutions in scientific-technological policy can replace the thinking and inventiveness of creators. They can merely support these people's work and make it easier to implement ideas.

Recent years have brought many legal and organizational solutions that have become a permanent part of the functioning of the reform. They meet halfway the needs of the economy and create strong priorities for inventive work by enterprises. At the same time, they make inventors more interested in this type of work.

However, our engineers often fail to think not so much in technological terms as in economic terms. Sometimes, they do not know the rules of modern management. This was apparent many times during the talks preceding the forthcoming 21st Polish Technicians' Congress.

These talks confirmed how essential close cooperation between the chief technical organization, Polish economic society, and scientific society of organization and administration is. What is really necessary, however, is a more energetic role by party organizations in coordinating the activity of engineers, economists, and organizers of production inside enterprises themselves. This must be a common goal, a united front of support for the reform. It must consist of a struggle against waste and mismanagement, and it must bring about modern thinking and action by engineering and economic cadres.

This is what creating a proper climate for inventive work is based on. And only in such a climate can engineers be given increasingly responsible tasks to perform and be expected to perform them.

SZALAJDA HEADS TEAM TO REVIEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

LD242222 Warsaw PAP in English 0045 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- Nationwide discussion on the guidelines for the second stage of economic reform has begun.

It concerns the key issues tied with restructuring the economy and shaping its optimal organizational structures. The team for reviewing the economy's organizational structures, headed by vice premier Szalajda, debated on this at the beginning of the week. The team is an integral part of the party-government commission for reviewing and modernizing economic and state structures.

A new version of a document on the shaping of organizational structures was the basis of the debates. The new version presents the issue of large economic bodies more broadly. The basic thesis proclaims the need to "develop the concern form which is characterized by a flexible integration of production, technical, and development systems and the likes." At the same time "one feels a disturbing lack of small independent production and service enterprises which would rapidly react to the needs of customers." The document also accentuates the need to more fully base cooperation between enterprises on bilateral and long-term economic agreements.

The document contains a new part which was compiled under recommendation of the party-government commission. The point in case is the so-called arrival path, that is, ways of implementing new solutions of respective problems in the complicated situation when full economic equilibrium has not been achieved yet.

The participants of the discussion stressed that sound economic transformations and the success of the second stage of reform was tied with moving away from the hitherto schematic thinking. The changes in the organizational structures of the economy should be accompanied by, among other things, amendments to the civil law, regulation of issues of economic jurisdiction, creating a system of commercial banks, initiating a capital market and a system of issuing its bonds but also by limiting the extra-economic freedom of independent enterprises to breach the interests of other, weaker partners of social life.

The discussion showed as if a greater radicalization and determination for changes among people representing science than representatives of practical fields. The former advanced new proposals of universal solutions going into the future. Some practicians pointed to the too high a level of abstraction of certain proposals tabled by experts.

The team also got acquainted with the progress in the work of working groups elaborating organizational structures of the electronics, cement and housing industries and the community of "Megat" and units of production means turnover.

The material which the team will arrive at will be published soon and will contribute to the government's activities adjusting the economy's organization to the requirements of the reform.

MIXED CAPITAL FIRMS 'MAY REVOLUTIONIZE' CEMA

AU221916 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-20 Apr 87 p 2

[Report signed '(W.M.)': "New Forms of Joint Activity With the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Direct cooperation between production plants and scientific research bases and the creation of international enterprises or companies with mixed capital may revolutionize the functioning of CEMA, said Zdzislaw Kurowski, under secretary of state for trade and government plenipotentiary for joint CEMA undertakings, at a 16 April press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

CEMA, he continued, has now begun an intensive search for an economic mechanism able to guarantee a more efficient implementation of programs adopted by the socialist community. This applies especially to the scientific-technological program, which covers many paths and 92 complex topics dealing with the economic development of our countries.

New forms of cooperation among the socialist countries have aroused the greatest amount of interest among journalists. Helmut Floeth, under secretary of foreign trade and chairman of the press conference, said that the acceleration of the economic reform in Poland, changes taking place in the USSR, and cooperation programs drawn up by these countries are presenting entirely new prospects -- and not only in mutual trade, but also in the creation of conditions necessary to improve multilateral cooperation.

Like Poland, the USSR is also interested in the creation of jointly owned enterprises and in direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet plants. Twelve such Polish-Soviet enterprises are emerging right now.

Already, 280 Polish and Soviet economic units are cooperating directly with each other, of which 185 are enterprises. Another 42 Polish units, including 7 involved in science and technology, have applied to join the group of those in direct cooperation with Polish partners.

More and more is being said these days about the exemplary nature of Polish-Soviet cooperation. What exactly does this mean, journalists asked.

There have been decisions and agreements with Bulgaria on the subject of new forms of cooperation recently. There are similar talks going on with such partners as Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and other socialist countries. But the joint searches being carried out with the USSR have reached the most advanced stage. We are quite simply working out concrete legal, economic-financial, and customs solutions. Later they may be broadly applied and become a model.

The reorientation of Polish foreign trade at the beginning of the 1980's and the strong rise in trade turnover, particularly with the Soviet Union, mean that the forms in use so far now have to be exceeded and the restrictions eliminated. Enterprises and scientific research institutes themselves should join in the search for new possibilities of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, especially because the economic restructuring in the USSR, which calls for more modern machinery and equipment for the production apparatus, is making higher demands of Polish exporters. So if we want to maintain our presence in the huge and close Soviet market, we must adapt ourselves to its new requirements.

During this 5-year period we envisage a further considerable rise in trade with the Soviet Union. It is meant to reach about R75 billion, of which Z38 billion will be the value of exports and R37 billion of imports. In accordance with adopted decisions, next year we should proceed to a balanced exchange between our countries and begin to gradually repay the debt which arose during the previous 5-year period and which amounts to about R6 billion.

An extensive report on the level and structure of our trade connections with every socialist country was presented during the press conference. The importance of this cooperation for the stability of our economy and for the performance of our current and long-range goals was stressed.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ASSESSES AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

LD272101 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 27 -- The Government Presidium held debates today attended by representatives of all sectors of agriculture to assess the results of agricultural and food processing performance last year.

Agricultural production increased by an overall 4.9 percent and was higher than the average growth rate envisaged in the national socio-economic plan for 1986-1990. Economic efficiency was up in all fields of agriculture -- productivity was higher with a simultaneous drop in material consumption. Technological progress is being introduced on an increasingly broad scale. The attitudes of peasants were visibly shaped by a feeling of the permanent character of the principles of agricultural policy and the long-term prospects of the development of farms.

Plant production in 1986 increased by 6.2 percent. Crop yields exceeded 30 quintals per hectare. New kinds of grain, pulse and potatoes were introduced. New technologies were used on 600 thousand hectares of grains, 150 thousands ha [hectares] of rape and 80 thousand ha of potatoes.

The growth rate in livestock production totalled 3.1 percent. It was limited by imports of protein concentrates. A significant improvement was recorded in the market supply of meat, poultry and their by-products.

1986 supplies of farming machines, equipment and tools were on the increase. Even so, the processing base of the food industry is developing too slow in view of existing needs. A shortage of packing material limits the possibilities of developing export production.

A report on the state of the agriculture and the food industry for 1986 will be submitted for review to the Sejm (Parliament).

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND CIVIL ACTION EVENT

LD260853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] The Week of Civic Action began throughout the country today. This morning, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as other members of the party leadership, including Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, and Janusz Kubasiewicz took part in Civic Action Week Activities at a pharmaceutical complex in Tarchomin.

MURANSKI ATTENDS DEBATE ON PZPR PERSONNEL POLICY

LD272124 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 27 — Participants is an all-Poland symposium concerning the PUWP personnel policy on youth discussed here today the effectiveness of this policy and discrepancies between young people's aspirations and their real participation in government.

The meeting was organized by the PUWP CC Personnel Policy Department, the government Office for Youth Affairs, the PUWP Academy of Social Sciences and other institutions concerned. The first-day debate was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Zygmunt Muranski.

Recalling the main assumptions for the PUWP Personnel Policy and the May 6, 1986 resolution of the CC Political Bureau, reaffirmed by the documents of the 10th PUWP Congress, head of the PUWP CC Personnel Policy Wladyslaw Honkisz stressed that irreversible positive tendencies in promoting young cadres had already been initiated. However, effects can only be achieved by way of consistent actions, he added.

CEAUSESCU CRITICIZES 'SHORTCOMINGS' AT PEC MEETING

AU270856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 25 Apr 87

["Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1987 -- Under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Friday, April 24. The meeting was attended, as invited guests, by ministers, executives of other central economic and survey institutions.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed a report on the achievement of the planned physical production, exports and investments over the 1-20 April interval, and the measures needed for the full implementation of the plan for 1987. During the meeting, the executives of the leading economic ministries reported on how the production planned for the first two decades of this month had been achieved and mostly on the measures they had set to implement the provisions planned for April and the whole year.

Starting from facts presented, the RCP general secretary criticized the shortcomings manifest in the activity of some ministries and asked that all the measures be taken at once with a view to making up for all arrears and to implementing the plan for April, for the second quarter and the whole year in best conditions. In this respect the government, the ministries, the industrial departments and the enterprises were asked to show a high sense of responsibility in finding operative solutions to the problems regarding a rhythmical materialization of the physical production, of all the products and versions stipulated in the plan and the economic contracts, and for a normal progress of the entire productive activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed that special attention had to be further paid to the products to be exported, and to making up, until the end of the month, for all the arrears still existing in this field, to fully implementing planned tasks for April, and to delivering products at the dates in the contracts signed with foreign partners.

As far as investments are concerned, the party general secretary highlighted that all the forces had to be mobilized to eradicate the arrears and to commission the planned units in due time. To this end, resolute measures should be taken to secure a better work organization in building sites, to implement and deliver all plant and equipment needed for the commissioning of new production units.

Referring to the necessity to do everything possible for the attainment of all planned quantity and quality indices in best conditions, Comrade Nicolae Ceasusescu asked that firm action be taken in each sector of activity in order to improve the organization and modernization of the productive processes, to diminish the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials and capitalize them better, to instate perfect order and discipline of production and an exigent climate of individual and collective responsibility in the implementation of the plan and in achieving high quality and efficiency throughout the economy.

Stress was laid on the necessity for a firm application of the new economic and financial mechanism and of the principles of self-management and self-administration throughout the economy as well as on the special role incumbent in this respect on the industrial departments as plan holders and basic units of self-management and self-administration, which are directly responsible for the implementation of all the indices in the plan.

Assessing that all conditions are in place for the implementation of the plan, the party general secretary expressed the belief that working people, our whole people would work with all their forces to secure the exemplary fulfillment of the plan provisions for April and the whole year, to meet May Day with new and greater successes in all fields of activity.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on production contracting and the targets of industry and investments-construction in the 1987 plan. The necessity was underscored that immediate measures had to be taken to conclude all the contracts both with domestic partners and with the foreign ones for the current year. It was requested that special attention be attached to signing the contracts with the socialist countries, in keeping with the long-term accords Romania concluded with those countries, with the existing programmes of economic, technical and scientific collaboration, as well as those with partners in other countries while taking all the measures to observe in due time all the contracts, thus ensuring a continuous development of the foreign trade activity.

In connection with the spring farm works, the party general secretary asked that firm measures be taken, all forces be mobilized in agriculture to speed up the work pace and end in the shortest delay all sowing works.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee also examined aspects of the international situation and particularly of the struggle for disarmament, nuclear first and foremost. In this sense, the Executive Political Committee welcomed and appreciated the importance of the recent Soviet-American meeting and talks in Moscow and expressed the belief that with the existing proposals as a basis, an accord on medium-range missiles could be reached in the shortest delay, aimed at their total elimination from Europe. Likewise stress was laid on the importance of the Soviet Union's proposals on the removal of operative-tactical missiles from Czechoslovakia and the GDR and their total destruction.

Approaching aspects of the world economic situation, the Executive Political Committee pointed to the need to intensify efforts for the global settlement of the questions of underdevelopment, including the inordinately high foreign debts of the developing countries, for the eradication of the gaps between rich and poor countries, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Executive Political Committee assesses that the basic problem of the developing countries is the ensurance of their self-reliant socio-economic development, the sooner eradication of their underdevelopment. This requires that everything be done for the continual strengthening of their cooperation, to secure their manysided progress, for setting a joint strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that more resolute action was needed for a sensible reduction of the interest rates by all financial-banking organizations, the World Bank included, the rates of which keep being unreasonably high, for replacing the current unfair financial and monetary system with a new one which should truly contribute to stimulating productive activity, to economic and social progress of all states.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated Romania's will to support the efforts for the promotion of new-type relations in the international life, based on full equality and equity, which should secure the faster progress of all countries, of the lagging ones in particular, the harmonious development and stability of the world economy.

Analyzing the evolution of the international relations of our party, the Executive Political Committee expressed the RCP's determination to firmly campaign and take further actions and initiatives for the consolidation still more of the collaboration with the communist and workers' parties, for the achievement of a new unity among all these parties, relying upon full equality, observance of every party's independence and right to establish self-dependently its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in harmony with the concrete conditions in which it carries on activity, without any outside interference.

At the same time, our party's determination was reiterated to collaborate ever more closely with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all progressive, democratic forces everywhere in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for the constructive settlement, in the interests of all peoples, of the grave and complex issues facing the contemporary world.

The Executive Political Committee assesses that under the circumstances it is necessary to increase still more the role of the masses in the struggle for a new policy of disarmament, independence, of secured fundamental right for individuals and nations to life, to free and dignified existence, to peace.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current problems of the party and state activity.

STATE COUNCIL VP MANESCU MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

Received by Crown Prince

AU251538 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo (AGERPRES) 25/4/1987 -- Crown Prince Akihito of Japan received Manea Manescu, vice-president of Romania's State Council, now on a Japanese visit.

The call occasioned an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu, and Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Empress Nagako and Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko.

During the talks the sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the friendly relations between Romania and Japan and stressed the outstanding role played by the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu to Japan for the amplification of these relations. Crown Prince Akihito was pleased to evoke the visit he paid to Romania as a representative of Emperor Hirohito, accompanied by Princess Michiko, as well as the particular impressions created on him and Princess Michiko by the friendly interviews they had in Romania and by the achievements of the Romanian people.

The sides expressed the joint wish to develop further the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Japan in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural planes.

Manea Manescu also met and talked with Tadashi Kuranari, minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

Meets Japanese Premier, Others

AU271852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo (AGERPRES) 27/4/1987 -- During his working visit to Japan, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met in Tokyo with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Cordial greetings were exchanged during Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

During the talk a survey was made of the possibilities of boosting economic links, more particularly cooperation in production both bilaterally and on third markets. In the context, the wish was expressed to stimulate links of economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries. Current international issues were also approached.

Manea Manescu also met and had talks with Dsamu Inaba, member of the House of Representatives of the Diet, chairman of the Japanese Parliamentary League of Friendship With Romania, Hidenao Nakagawa, member of the Japanese Government, with the chairman of the Romanian-Japanese Economic Committee as well as with a group of businessmen.

Romania To Attend Olympics

OW270839 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Visiting Romanian State Council Vice President Manea Manescu held talks with Prime Minister Nakasone today and said that Romania intended to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

In reply, Prime Minister Nakasone said that the ROK was a country friendly to Japan and Japan hoped that the Seoul Olympics would prove successful.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY MARKED WITH MEETINGS

AU241851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24-04-1987 -- Colonel-General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Vice Marshal O Chin-u, minister of Armed Forces of the DPR of Korea, on the 55th anniversary of the Korean People's Army Day.

A festive meeting marking the same day was held at the Military Academy attended by military cadres of the Bucharest garrison. Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, attended the meeting and addressed the audience.

Senior Colonel Yu Song-yong, air and navy attache of the DPR of Korea to Romania, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event. The Korean attache also met with military of two units of the Romanian Army.

A meeting marking the same day was held at the House Army in Brasov (centre of Romania) attended by officers, master sergeants, NCO's of the garrison. The attendance saw round a pictorial exhibition featuring aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Korean People's Army and was shown documentary films.

RCP'S DOBRESCU MEETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN ALGIERS

AU241700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1642 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES, 24-04-1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, sent to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a warm salute and wishes of good health and happiness, of new successes along the path of the attainment of the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Vividly thanking, Yasir 'Arafat asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his and the Palestinian militants' warm salute, warm wishes of good health and happiness, and the expression of the high consideration and appreciation for Romania's solidarity, for the Romanian head of state's activity in support of the Palestinian people's just cause.

The exchange of messages took place when RCP chief delegate at the works of the Palestinian National Congress, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, was received by the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good Romanian-Palestinian relations and current issues of the Palestinian movement and of the Mideast situation were discussed.

Stressing that Nicolae Ceausescu is a great friend of the Palestinian people, who has permanently worked for the unity of the Palestinian movement, of the Arab countries, the PLO chairman showed that one of the great contributions of the Romanian president to the cause of peace was that he was the first head of state to have advanced the idea of an international conference on the Middle East. President Nicolae Ceausescu -- he stressed -- has pursued a vast political activity for the promotion of that idea in the international life and today, numerous countries of the world as well as the Palestinian movement work for the convening of the international conference.

The RCP chief delegate had working meetings with Shaykh, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, with other Palestinian leaders.

YEMENI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVED DEPUTY MINISTER POP

AU231903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sanaa, AGERPRES, 23-04-1987 -- During the consultations the delegations of the foreign ministries of Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic held in Sanaa, Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani received the Romanian chief delegate, Deputy Minister Traian Pop.

The Yemeni premier was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's peace initiatives and proposals to prevent a new world war, achieve a broad international cooperation and understanding, among all world peoples. He also assessed highly the results scored so far in the economic cooperation between the two countries and expressed the wish that the Romanian enterprises should participate in the fulfilment of some of the economic objectives included in the third five-year plan of the Yemen Arab Republic the draft of which is nearly completed.

STOIAN CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO NEW HELLENIC PARTY

AU241957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, April 24, 1987 -- In the Friday meeting of the inaugural congress of the new Hellenic left-wing party, Ion Stoian, representative of the RCP, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed to the participants in the proceedings a warm salute and wishes of success in the activity devoted to the rallying of the worker, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for the promotion of the fundamental interests of the working people, of the Hellenic people. The message expresses satisfaction at the upward course of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece-Interior, the promoter of the foundation of the new party of the Hellenic left.

Under the current grave and complex conditions in the world -- the message shows -- our party considers that the defence of peace and the achievement of disarmament make the cardinal issue of the present-day world, the most urgent task of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere. Everything possible must be done for an adequate accord to be reached the soonest on the matter of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, as a first step toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent, toward the complete eradication of the nuclear arsenals, the message stresses. Romania's position is reiterated regarding the development of good-neighbourliness in the Balkans and the turning of this region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases.

The message highlights the similarity of Romania's and Greece's stands on this problem of outstanding importance not only for the Balkan area, whose settlement will influence in the positive the process of detente and confidence in the continent. Likewise, Romania supports the creation of such zones in northern and central Europe, in other regions of our continent and of the world.

The Romanian Communist Party is resolved to develop in future the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration with all communist and worker parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with all progressive and democratic force firmly basing them upon the principles of fully equal rights, mutual regard, every party's inalienable right to elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in harmony with the historical, national and social conditions in its own country, the message shows.

BRIEFS

NEW HYDROPOWER PLANT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 15/4/1987 -- The hydroelectric plant Clocotis of the hydrotechnical and power engineering development of Cerna-Motru-Tismana (south-eastern Romania) was linked to the national electric power grid. The new power plant, with a power generating capacity of 10 mw, capitalizes on the merged discharges of the rivers Bistrita, Vija and Lespedea, then sends them farther, through a new head race to the turbines of the Tismana hydroelectric plant. The hydroelectric development also includes the plants at Valea Mare, on the Motru, and Tismana. By the end of 1987 over 30 new power generating units with a generating capacity of several hundreds megawatts are to get the green light. Among them there are the Riu Mare-Retezat hydroelectric plant, a part of the chain of hydroelectric plants on the Olt, between Slatina and the Danube (Ipotesti, Draganesti, Frunzaru), the units on the Crisu Repede and the Jiu, as well as the hydroelectric plants of Dragan-Iad, Munteni and Siriu. Considering also the new thermoelectric plants in Romania, estimates for the end of the year show an additional power generating capacity of over 1,000 mw. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0714 GMT 15 Apr 87 AU]

LEADING ORGANS ISSUE MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

LD271413 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidiums of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the LCY Central Committee, the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, the Federal Committee of SUBNOR of Yugoslavia, and of the Conference of the Yugoslav Federation of Socialist Youth have, on the occasion of 1 May, sent the traditional May Day proclamation to congratulate all working people and citizens of the SFRY on the holiday:

May Day Proclamation

"This May sees the 42d anniversary of our life and labor in liberty. Behind us are decades of zealous labor, during which we have changed the face of our country; created the working, living, and social conditions of our joint existence; and affirmed socialism, self-management, and nonalignment as the permanent foundations of our present and future.

The holdiay this year means, above all, that we should look at what we have achieved and what we have yet to do in order to overcome, through joint efforts, the social and economic crisis in which we have found ourselves in recent years. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1418 GMT on 27 April transmits a correction to the May Day Proclamation in which the preceding paragraph is rendered as follows:

[The holiday this year is an opportunity for us to remind ourselves of and to look at what we have.

[We shall not permit the results of our development achieved so far to be belittled. The crisis must not cloud our horizon or fetter initiative in implementing our historic and present-day goals.]

The crisis is a serious one, and its consequences are long lasting. [The TANJUG correction deletes the preceding sentence] We are making use of the great experience and results acquired hitherto in socialist construction, led by the LCY. Our potential is great. We have modern means of production, cadres, a working class of a self-managing orientation, and a fixed path of further development. By way of more responsible and high quality work, we shall attain the goals to which we aspire.

Let us develop the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, as the chief inheritance of our revolution. Let us mark the 50th anniversary of Tito's advent to the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. [The TANJUG correction renders the preceding sentence: Let us mark the 50th anniversary of Tito's advent to the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in a dignified and inspiring manner.]

[The TANJUG correction deletes the preceding paragraph.]

We shall not permit the results of our development achieved so far to be belittled. The crisis must not cloud our horizon or fetter initiative in implementing our historic and present-day goals.

Our working class has always founded its strength upon labor, solidarity, good organization, the readiness to bear its share of responsibility, and to determinedly struggle for progress.

Let us, each in his own environment, fulfill our working and social obligations responsibly. Let us rely above all upon our own forces, upon the creativity of the working class and all-working people, and implement with determination the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, and the long-term economic stabilization program.

All this demands greater mobility on the part of the organized socialist forces and of all potentials of society, demands fresh knowledge and modern scientific and technological solutions, and their application in all spheres of life. This we shall bring about by greater responsibility on the part of self-managing organs, sociopolitical, and other social organizations, and by intensified social control over those endowed with self-managing, political, and other social functions. In this way we shall indeed prove unity and steadfastness in the development of the SFRY, and determination against everything that threatens its integrity and self-managing socialist development. Let us be committed to further developing the economic and political system of socialist self-management.

Let us be in solidarity with all those who celebrate 1 May with the struggle for elementary labor, human and national rights, for life and liberty without class, racial and political discrimination, and for the right to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Let us raise our voices against war and nuclear madness, for peace, freedom, brotherhood and equality, for a world in which all knowledge and wealth will serve mankind, and for the progress and happiness of all people and nations.

Let us open up new prospects for intensified material development, for more rapid employment, for a strengthening of socialist self-management, and for further democratization of social relations, and for the country's defense capability, for the brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, and for a consistent nonaligned and independent policy, for it is upon this that our present and our better future depends.

A happy labor holiday to all working people and citizens of the SFRY.

[Signed] The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia
The LCY Central Presidium
The Presidium of the Council of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia
The Presidium of the Federal Committee of SUBNOR of Yugoslavia
The Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS 7TH SESSION 28 APR

LD280902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0718 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- The seventh session of the LCY Central Committee, at which the participants will discuss topical questions of the ideological struggle of the LCY for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, started this morning in the big hall of the SFRY Assembly.

The aim of discussing these questions, as Stipe Suvar stressed in his introductory speech, is to take a step forward in the creative development of the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress and strengthen the LCY's ideological and action unity, which is a prerequisite for a more successful affirmation of the LCY as an organization of revolutionary action.

Seeking the causes of the present Yugoslav crisis, Suvar stressed that he sees its roots in the contradictions between developed production forces and production relations, rather than in the shortage of funds and brains. In the LCY there is unity in the preoccupation and wish to get out of the crisis, but in the LCY, as in society as a whole, there are also significant differences and confrontations in both practical and theoretical answers, not only in relation to present practical tasks but also in relations to the very strategy of social development. Speaking in favor of dealing with the present problems in an integral and self-managing manner, Suvar stressed that partial solutions which saw the way out in either the economy or policy did not lead to a real way out of the crisis. On the contrary, he added, in this case social tensions and conflicts in society could increase.

The LCY's ideopolitical and action unity is a necessity for the realization of this task.

MILOSAVLJEVIC SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT TO EXTEND WAGE LAW

LD272259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1849 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 27 (TANJUG) -- A prolongation of the interventionist law on wages is not being considered, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Milos Milosavljevic stated at a press conference here today.

A number of strikes were recorded in Yugoslavia this year in some enterprises which were affected by the interventionist law on wages and forced to reduce their workers' monthly salaries.

According to Milosavljevic, it is still too early to say whether enterprises will manage to adjust their internal regulations with interventionist laws by the set time limit -- July 1. He also said that there are demands by some republics to extend the time limit until the end of the year. This, however, is not being proposed by the federal government, but is only an assessment of the situation "in which we may find ourselves in case of possible non-adherence to schedule," he specified.

On the basis of the assessment on the necessity of further building the economic system, the Yugoslav Government today verified the final draft text of the forthcoming changes, Milosavljevic said. The main social and economic objectives of these changes are "directed at developing socialist self-management relations, affirming market laws and real economic categories, freeing the economy from excessive normativism, reviving economic activities, and at the economy's more effective participation in the international division of labour," he said.

Milosavljevic announced important changes in the field of extended reproduction, which is burdened with overlarge interference by the state, as well as in the field of private initiative in the economy. He warned that "resistance is still strong from forces which see an introduction of capitalist elements in private labor." Milosavljevic also noted a "broader application of stocks and bonds, with social property being fully protected from turning into state, group or private property."

Milosavljevic stressed that also being planned are changes of regulations on joint investments of domestic enterprises and foreign firms to encourage joint projects. Forming joint firms with foreign partners will also imply joint management. Joint and foreign enterprises in customs zones are also being counted on.

The federal government's theses on changes in the economic system also encompass production cooperation relations with other countries, transfer of foreign technology, employing foreigners in Yugoslav enterprises, the accountancy and labour relations systems, planning, functioning of large technical-technological systems (railways, electric power industry, PTT), as well as radical changes in the banking and monetary system so that commercial banks gain full economic independence, Milosavljevic said.

TANJUG REPORTS STATUS OF RASA ISTRIAN MINE STRIKE

LD272258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Labin, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- The situation at the Rasa Istrian mines, brought about by a strike which has entered its 20th day, is mostly unchanged. Sunday was a day off and today, according to the information presented at a press conference, there were 549 workers out of 1,687 employees on the first shift. In the Labin pit there were 325 workers out of 927 registered; in Tupljak pit there were 122 workers out of 650 registered; and in their work community there were 110 workers out of 102 registered. Although the central workers' council of the Rasa Istrian mines with its decision of the 24th of this month mostly supported the demands of the strikers, they are still not responding to the appeal to return to work. [passage omitted]

REPORT EXAMINES EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD240815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The decisions of the Serbian Assembly on the halting of the emigration from Kosovo are not being implemented as expected. This is illustrated by an Executive Council report which was submitted today to members of the Committee for Education and Science of the Chamber of Municipalities. Everything in this points to the conclusion, according to the committee, that the assessment of the authorized provincial organs, which shows that the political and security situation in Kosovo is under control, is in fact a slogan which has been manipulated.

Such an assessment is refuted by the information that 3,291 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from the province last year, that there were 1,525 hostile slogans, pamphlets and leaflets, as well as 53 fires, 44 acts of sabotage and 382 physical assaults, threats and damage to the property of Serbs and Montenegrins. The report also shows a certain degree of improvement in cooperation between republican and provincial organs, but this was today assessed as "marking time".

Had this not been the case, the committee members noted, would there be as many as 38 hostile slogans, 33 attacks on the internal affairs' organs, 40 attacks on Serbs and Montenegrins, 12 fires and 6 acts of sabotage and accidents in the first 2 months of this year alone? [paragraph continues]

In addition, the report states, it is obvious that the provincial administrative organs in Kosovo show almost no initiative in accepting the undoubtedly necessary help from corresponding republican organs, nor have they benefited yet from the republic in connection with establishing responsibility for the obvious acts of unlawfulness, abuses and failures in the work of both organs and individuals from Kosovo.

As mentioned by Professor Ceda Kutlesic, not a great deal will be achieved in the future either, until there is a change in the prevailing mentality in Kosovo, whereby even all the expert help from the republican organs becomes nonconstitutional interference in the internal affairs of the province. [passage omitted]

The committee members demand the highest possible degree of openness in the work of resolving the problems in Kosovo, as well as establishing in practice the names of responsible people from the province who are hindering decision-making. This is all the more necessary because, the report warned, recently in various places in Kosovo indecisiveness in solving problems, especially those linked with the personal and property safety of the Serbs and Montenegrins, and there are indications of a mass emigration.

KOSOVO PRESIDENT ASSESSES SECURITY ORGANS' WORK

LD242234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Reviewing a report on the work of the state security service in 1986 and the basis of the program orientation for this year, the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo assessed that last year the service achieved considerable results in activities directed toward stabilizing the political and security situation in the province. The state security service's activity was and is primarily oriented toward conducting a decisive struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, against Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, and against all other antisocialist and antiself-management manifestations and tendencies, a report on the presidency session states. The service also achieved substantial results in exposing and incapacitating all forms of pressure, which intended to bring about emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo; in exposing and removing the hostile activity of the Albanian emigration; in resisting foreign intelligence services, especially Albanian; and in the struggle against the undermining of society's economic foundations.

The Presidency concluded that under conditions when we are coming up against economic difficulties and all forms of activity by domestic and foreign enemies, especially from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and recently when we have come up against increasingly well-organized forms of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism, it is essential for the activity of the internal affairs organs to be even greater, better organized, and well-coordinated, the statement says.

The Presidency also adopted a report on the implementation of a program for the development and modernization of the internal affairs service in the province in 1986, and recommended that the competent provincial municipal organs in the period ahead should be even more committed to general and systematic training of the organs of the internal affairs service.

KOSOVO POLJE INCIDENT VIEWED BY PRESS, AUTHORITIES

Police Tactics Questioned

LD271748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to a report in today's Pristina JEDINSTVO, the announcement by the Pristina Municipal Secretariat of Internal Affairs about the clash between a group of citizens and the militia [words indistinct] protest among the citizens of Kosovo Polje and incresed their annoyance with [words indistinct] of the Pristina Secretariat of Internal Affairs, because of the unwarranted use of nightsticks. All those directly involved in the incident with whom we had the opportunity to speak, a JEDINSTVO journalist says, maintain that there was no -- as the announcement claims -- "violent attempt by citizens to enter the hall", and that there were not just a few militiamen who guarded the entrance but a group of 20 who were obviously ready to intervene.

According to JEDINSTVO, this group of 20 militiamen "suddenly appeared from the side to the front of the assembled group of people, without any warning, wielding their nightsticks and hitting out indiscriminately, including at women and children". The paper quotes the president of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, who said that there was no reason for the intervention by the militia and that efforts would be made to establish who was responsible for the incident, and then goes to note that "only a few hours after Milosevic's statement, the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the town of Pristina issued a statement which in almost every point clashes with the assessments and demands made by the Republic's party president.

Secretariat Communique

LD251734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- In connection with last night's mass gathering in Kosovo Polje and the conflict between the police and the citizens, the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs today issued a communique stating that the organs of internal affairs took measures in order to ensure normal proceedings of the gathering, which was also attended by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium.

The majority of those invited took their seats on time in the hall where the meeting should have taken place. However, after the invited officials had come into the hall, among the crowd of people who were standing in front of the house of culture, a number of people, who were invited according to the list but who did not have passes, remained outside. When they tried to make their way through the crowd there was a crush, and those who were not invited began to force their way in to attend the meeting.

In order to prevent the entry of those not invited and to introduce order, the members of the police who were on duty at the entrance, as reported, after giving their warning to the crowd to disperse, took out their rubber truncheons and at that point some of the citizens retreated. A section of them, however, attempted to forcibly enter the hall and behaved rowdily. Then, as stated in the communique, several of the police made use of their standard issue rubber truncheons and struck several people on the legs, all this in order to push back the crowd and restore order. In a short time, the crowd moved back to its original position.

When the police moved toward the open space in front of the House of Culture, the communique states, the group began shouting abuse and throwing stones at the officials of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. This caused minor injuries to seven policemen and several service vehicles in the vicinity were also affected. The stoning was of a very short duration and the officials restored order with the help of some activists of a local community, states the communique.

Program Commentary

AU261859 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Untitled commentary by Kosta Krajincanic from the "Sunday at 10" program"]

[Excerpt] In a situation overburdened by all kinds of social, political, and particularly economic tensions, the statement of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium represents, according to some, a step forward in admitting earlier mistakes, while according to others, this statement is adding new motives for nervousness and perplexities to the already overheated atmosphere. Some see it as an attempt to politically and comprehensively reexamine and explain, as far as this is objectively possible, the dramatic events in Kosovo at the beginning of the last decade which, as it can been now seen, strongly influenced the even more dramatic events at the beginning of this decade. Others see it as a justification for mistakes and as an unsuccessful attempt to rehabilitate former Kosovo officials, Jovo Sotra, Milos Sekulovic, and Kadri Reufi. The Provincial LC Presidium itself gives this as the reason and devotes significant attention and space in the statement to this matter. It seems that the truth is, as it is usually, somewhere in the middle. In other words, one could say that both are partially correct. Let us hear how the statement was assessed by journalist Milos Misovic, one of our most knowledgeable people on Kosovo.

My impression, and I would like it to be incorrect, is that those who made the statement wanted more to justify the actions of the former leadership than to provide an accurate picture of those events to the public. Even some conclusions, which, as it seems, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee stumbled over, confirm this impression more than they could possibly deny it.

For instance, if it is correct that only a small number of people in the Provincial Committee and the leadership expressed political blindness and the lack of vigilance to the growing nationalism in the province in 1971 -- the brand of nationalism is not even mentioned -- how is it possible that the whole Provincial Committee accepted the views of that number of people and condemned Sekulovic, Sotra, and Reufi? Moreover, the statement of the Provincial Committee Presidium says that the events showed that the warnings of the three were correct. But how can one interpret this in the context of what was said before and after it. In my opinion this statement acts more as dust thrown in the Yugoslav public's eyes than the admission of the truth which the time and events confirmed a long time ago.

What this statement means for Sotra and Reufi, who are not alive anymore, and Milos Sekulovic, who is probably today reading this conclusion with bitterness, is that their warnings were correct, while those who shut them up in a cruel way and discredited them politically remain untouched. On the contrary, today they are quietly and calmly observing from the political gallery what is happening in Kosovo and the way many actions of the federal, republican, and provincial organs and organizations are ending in partial successes or total failure. The Presidium of the Provincial Committee did not even have enough strength or courage to mention their names.

Comrade Misovic, what could be the reason for withholding their names?

The reason is best known to those who made the statement. I would say that this shows some kind of fear. One does not know where the end would be if the string were pulled in that direction. In addition to that, one should not forget that the everyday reality in Kosovo confirms that the people who demonstrated their political power before the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 in that way are not today without political influence on events in the province either. Instead of bravely dealing with the key question and, after all those years and so many political assessments have already been made explaining what really led to political clashes in the provincial political top -- after which everything in Kosovo went according to how the powerful Djakovica group of Kosovo Albanians led by Fadil Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, and Veli Deva wanted, and which was loyally supported by few Serbs and Montenegrins led by Ilija Vakic -- the Presidium of the Provincial Committee is trying in vain to justify almost all moves of the former provincial leadership by producing many verbal phrases. [passage omitted]

Milosevic Report

LD272348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, today informed members of the Presidium about the meetings and talks he had had in Kosovo Polje, Urosevac and Sirinicka Zupa during his 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The Presidium is reported to have examined whether these meetings extensively and openly considered a number of shortcomings in implementing the social action in Kosovo. This is having a particularly adverse effect on the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. Such a situation calls for a resolute and concrete action on the part of the LC and for emergency measures.

In the course of a lengthy debate the Presidium's members voiced their full support for the positions expressed by the president of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee in his statements in Kosovo. They agreed that these positions should be immediately implemented.

The Presidium formed a working group with the task of incorporating all the issues discussed at today's session into the program of work for the Serbian LC leaderships, organs and organizations. The working group will also designate officials responsible for relevant jobs and set the deadline for their implementation. The Presidium also formed another working group responsible for preparing an organized campaign to bring back to Kosovo urgently needed experts, teachers, doctors, engineers, skilled workers and others.

The Presidium was also informed that the state organs have initiated proceedings to establish who was directly responsible for the overreaction by the militia during the gathering in Kosovo Polje. The findings are expected to be released soon.

Presidium-Presidency Session

LD272311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the participants discussed a report on a meeting of Communists held in Kosovo Polje on 24 April this year and a mass gathering of the members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. At the session, as is said in the statement, it was agreed to draw up a comprehensive analysis on what the real problems of citizens, which were mentioned at the gathering, are, as opposed to politically unacceptable stands that were mentioned in individual discussions. Wider party membership will be acquainted with this analysis.

It was also agreed to continue more intensive ideopolitical activity to overcome the present situation and create a climate of greater mutual confidence and joint action. This is to enable more efficient dealing with real problems and difficulties that continue to burden the situation in the province.

LCY COMMISSION ASSESSES KOSOVO COMPLAINTS

LD272347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Without establishing the responsibility of those who brought individuals or groups of people into a situation where they have to complain to the LCY organs over the violation of their rights, the work by the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Petitions and Complaints and by corresponding commissions in the republics and provinces, will be only partially successful. At the same time, an analysis of the causes behind people's troubles and the efforts to search for solutions must become an integral part of everyday work in LC organizations, municipal committees, and of Communists wherever they live and work, especially those in Kosovo. This was said at today's session of the Commission for Petitions and Complaints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which met to consider the results of the work on complaints submitted to the 13th LCY Congress. The commission also examined a report on implementing the conclusions by the working group of the organs and organizations of the federation, the SR of Serbia and the SAP of Kosovo, which on two occasions in 1986 investigated the complaints by the working people and citizens from Kosovo.

Out of a total of 1,000 complaints sent, the 13th LCY Congress decided that in 470 cases there was a need for checking the claims and finding solutions. It has so far been established that in 75 cases, the claims were correct and in 68 cases partially correct. Out of this number, 33 cases have already been settled while others are being looked into with their outcome depending on the seriousness of the problems they raise. In 176 cases, facts are still being established.

Following a direct inquiry it was established that in the case of 251 complaints the claims were groundless. Nevertheless, it was revealed today, in 29 cases, for humanitarian reasons, it was decided to offer the complainants social help to tackle their problems. In a number of cases it was judged that the complainants were in the wrong as regards their personal demands but that the situation in the given environment was also bad and that it called for an analysis of self-managing relations and activity on the part of the basic LC organization.

The majority of complaints that the congress submitted for further consideration related to the area of labor relations, a total of 120, while the complaints about housing problems followed second with 103 cases. [passage omitted]

Up to 20 February 1987, the LCY Central Committee Presidium's commission was sent only 53 out of 309 expected reports about the pace at which the conclusions about the complaints by Kosovo citizens were applied in practice. The conclusions were formulated by a working group formed of officials from the organs and organizations of the federation, the SR of Serbia, and the SAP of Kosovo, during its visits to Kosovo in April and October last year.

At that time, the working group into 371 complaints. Together with the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and appropriate organs in the province, and in the presence of the complainants, the working group examined 226 cases. In the case of 62 complaints, the problems were resolved on the spot, while in the case of 164 complaints, it was agreed on who should look into them and when. It was also decided that a report on the proceedings should be sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium's commission. It was also agreed that 145 complaints should be looked into by the appropriate commissions in the SAP of Kosovo and a report sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium's commission.

Out of 15 municipalities visited by the working group, six failed to submit a report on how the conclusions were being implemented. These are the municipalities of Titova Mitrovica, Vitina, Pec, Decani, Djakovica, and Podujevo. The report sent from Pristina was incomplete. [passage omitted]

It was said in the ensuing debate at today's session that this kind of attitude by individual municipalities toward the working group's conclusions led to the talks which Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, had to hold in Kosovo Polje last week. The members of the commission said they could recognize in the television film many of the people who, they thought, had their problems and complaints already settled.

It was therefore stressed that the tackling of the complaints lodged by Kosovo citizens must become abroad-based initiative by all socio-political organizations and organs of authority at all levels. A call was made for naming the LC members whose duty it was to look into the complaints and their solution and for all necessary measures to be taken to ensure that the working group's conclusion are implemented completely.

A readjustment was recommended of unrealistic conclusions and ideo-political and even legal measures proposed for those who fail to ensure the valid decisions of relevant state organs.

The working group does not exist anymore but it was stressed today that the commission would monitor the implementation of every single conclusion for, as Ivo Gregorovic said, "We are all responsible before the entire community for the resolution of these, not at all simple, problems."

BOSNIAN VILLAGERS COMPLAIN TO ASSEMBLY IN BELGRADE

AU232032 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] A group of 24 people from several villages in the vicinity of Bijeljina visited the SFRY Assembly to complain about the procedure in the consolidation of holdings. They assert that better plots of land have been allocated to friends of local authorities, and that their complaints are not being delt with.

Branko Kostic, a delegate to the Federal Chamber, said that the complaints of the people from villages near Bijeljina will be examined through the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and that their local communities will inform them of the outcome.

TANJUG CITES EC OPPOSITION TO CREDITS

LD272253 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1838 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Luxembourg, April 27 (TANJUG) -- European Community (EC) foreign ministers have again put off a decision on approving 520 million ECUs (European currency units) worth of credit and 40 million ECUs worth of budgetary aid to Yugoslavia owing to British, West German and Portuguese opposition.

At a meeting here today, Britain and West Germany, largely supported by Portugal, proposed that under a future protocol on financial cooperation with the EC Yugoslavia should receive 560 million ECUs (one ECU equals about 1.15 U.S. dollars) entirely in credit form, without any budgetary aid towards interest payments on loans granted by the Luxembourg-based European investment bank under market conditions. It was also proposed to extend the financial cooperation protocol from 5 to 7 years.

According to conference sources, ministers were highly in favour of an European Commission recommendation that a previously agreed sum of 380 million ECUs should considerably be increase in future financial cooperation with Yugoslavia. However, the three governments were of the opinion that giving Yugoslavia budgetary aid to cover the cost of high interest payments would set a precedent.

This opinion tipped the scales, at least for the time being, although Yugoslavia would use the money to construct 650 kilometres of principal motorway and modernise its main railway line. The project is also of interest to the community, which would thus gain access to an efficent link with its member Greece as well as the Middle East.

During last month's talks with community representatives on the future protocol Yugoslavia had asked for 600 million ECUs in credits and 100 million ECU in budgetary aid.

Yugoslavia argued that this was only some 10 per cent of the six billion dollars it was planning to invest in the construction of these expensive but low-accumulation infrastructure facilities. The fact that Yugoslavia is a "third transit country" for the community was pointed out by the European Commission itself in a recommendation to the ministers.

Some 2 million tonnes of community goods cross Yugoslavia by road and rail each year, road transport accounting for 75 per cent of the tonnage. This is why the commission thought it highly important that 80 per cent of the amount requested from the community should be used for the construction of 650 kilometres of the brotherhood-unity motorway, the completion deadline being in 1991.

Britain and West Germany, with much backing from Portugal, do not regard Yugoslavia as a "poor developing country" and believe that as a "relatively developed country" it is not entitled to EC budgetary aid.

The commission's recommendation is to be studied shortly first by permanent representatives -- ambassadors and then by foreign ministers.

European Commission President Jacques Delors said unofficially that a "favourable solution" for Yugoslavia's financial, and thus also overall, cooperation with the EC should nevertheless be found.

European Commission sources say Yugoslavia may finally be offered to accept the 560-million-ECU credit, without any budgetary aid, and to have the cooperation protocol extended to 7 years. Informed commission sources base this forecast on the practically minimal prospect of the London and Bonn governments changing their mind.

COMMITTEE REPORTS REDUCED FOREIGN DEBT

LD272156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia reduced its net foreign debt by 309 million dollars in the first quarter of 1987, thus continuing last year's decrease in obligations to foreign creditors, it was said at a session of the Federal Assembly's Credit and Monetary Policy Committee today. The session reviewed reports on economic trends in the country at the beginning of this year.

Yugoslavia owes about 19 billion dollars and has decreased the principal by one billion dollars over the last three years.

Although the trend is encouraging, the delegates warned that a rapid reduction of the debt might give rise to problems. Yugoslavia could be faced with a shortage of foreign currency needed to import raw materials and semi-manufactures, which would jeopardize the satisfactory increase in production recorded early this year.

Along with the rise in production, Yugoslavia has maintained a balance of payments surplus. But these favourable results are marred by the mounting inflation, which not even this year's extremely restrictive monetary policy has curbed.